# Newport Mercury.

HOPE

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## The Mercury

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Established June, 1758, and is now in its one hundred and sixty-fifth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany, and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other States, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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# Local Matters

### DESTRUCTION TO PARKS

The Newport Horticultural Society has again brought to the attention of the public the disgraceful condition of our public parks, due to wilful destructive tendencies on the part of many. This time their complaint was made to the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce. The Society is to be commended in the stand it has taken to prevent further destruction. The matter is now to be laid before the board of aldermen to see what the city can do about it.

It is admitted that the policemen in covering their long beats cannot at all times have a watchful eye on the parks. Some other means of prevention must be adopted. To provide special watchmen for each park would be a large expense to the city, but it may have to come to that. It is disgraceful to allow these magnificent gifts of some of our beloved citizens, now dead, to be wantonly destroyed.

It is probable that this work of destruction comes from young people, and it would seem that the work of the expensive recreation department should have begun to show results on the younger generation by this time, if there are to be any beneficial results at any time.

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The United Sates Steamboat Inspectors have been making an investigation into the grounding of the steamer Providence on the Dumplings rocks on Jamestown, on the morning of June 29. Officers and members of the crew were summoned and questioned, but no report has yet been made. It would seem to an outsider that nobody was to blame but the weather.

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The New Haven Railroad is to again inaugurate those Boston to Newport excursions that were so popular a few years ago. The first one is scheduled for next Tuesday, leaving Boston at 8.30 a. m. and due in Newport at 10.30. It will return at 5.00 p. m., which will give a good long day in Newport. The fare for the round trip is $2.00, which is but little more than one-third the regular fare.

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The architect's drawings for the new chapel for St. George's School show a magnificent building that will be an ornament and landmark for the whole section of the country. A beautiful tower will surmount the structure. It is not planned to begin work immediately. The new Memorial Building at the School will be ready for occupancy in the fall.

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Steamer Priscilla of the Fall River line was in collision in New York harbor on Monday, but was not sufficiently injured to necessitate taking her off the line. With one steamer already out of commission because of the grounding off the Dumplings last week, the Company needs all the vessels it has to accommodate the travel.

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Foster predicts a long drouth for some part of North America within the next year. It is safe to say that it has not yet struck Newport, although there are many here who would welcome a drouth for a few hours at a time anyway.

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The few shopmen of the New Haven road in Newport went out on strike with the others all over the country on July 1st, but no particular inconvenience has been experienced here on account of the strike.

### RAIN INSURANCE ENGAGED

Although insurance against rain is somewhat common in the Middle West, it is somewhat of a novelty in this vicinity, few policies having been issued by the local agents. However, in view of the fact that the Field Day committee of Kolah Grotto has contracted much expense in arranging for the first annual outing at Portsmouth Fair Grounds next Wednesday, they decided that it was necessary to protect themselves against loss by rain. To this end they have taken out a policy that provides that if one-tenth of one inch of rain falls between the hours of ten and three o'clock next Wednesday, the insurance company will pay over to the committee the substantial sum named in the policy.

The prospects for the Field Day have grown so that the committee finds its hands very full with the arrangements. They have contracted for supper for 1,000 persons, and it may be necessary to extend this contract at the last moment. Azab Grotto of Fall River promises to bring down a large crowd, and many tickets have already been sold in Newport, so that it appears that 1,000 persons is a very moderate estimate. However, the Fair Grounds are very large, so that there is no danger of crowding if there should be double that number.

Many silver cups, cash prizes and novelties have been offered by local merchants for the various events on the program, so that there will be plenty of incentive for the contestants to put forth their best. The baseball game between teams from Kolah and Azab Grottos promises to be a feature of the day, the winner to receive a handsome silver cup offered by Representative Herbert W. Smith. The children will be amply provided for, there being many features arranged for their especial benefit. Among these is a Punch and Judy show, which has been secured from Lincoln Park, and which will be put on without charge at 6.00 o'clock.

The plans for the Midway have grown rapidly, and there will be something doing on the grounds every minute.

### SUPERIOR COURT

Judge Baker has been sitting in the Superior Court this week to hear equity cases. The first case heard was that involving the affairs of Michael Stoneman and the Polisheen Manufacturing Company. Mr. Stoneman sought to prevent the Company and the Newport Trust Company from foreclosing on a mortgage which he had executed on his property to the Polisheen Company and which had been turned over to the Trust Company as security for a loan. Mr. Stoneman claimed that the mortgage was given under duress and while he was not in the proper state of health. Many witnesses were called, including Mr. and Mrs. Stoneman, who testified to the circumstances of giving the mortgage. For the Company it was claimed that a shortage of between $5000 and $6000 had been found in Mr. Stoneman's dealings with the company, of which he was general manager at the time. The figures had been shown to him, and he had agreed to make good the shortage by giving a mortgage to the Company of $5900. There had been no threats and no duress. Many witnesses were called on this side, also, and the case has already occupied several days.

Two divorce petitions were granted on Thursday—Elizabeth Sherman Yarborough vs. Ernest Erwin Yarborough and Vera Josephine Bliven vs. William Alvin Bliven.

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An airship of the army fleet made its appearance at Easton's Beach Wednesday afternoon, and the pilot effected a successful landing. The ship was on its return journey from Cape Cod to Washington and being unable to obtain a suitable supply of gasoline on the Cape had made arrangements to take on a supply at Gould Island. On account of the weather the pilot was unable to effect a landing on the established field at Gould Island and so proceeded to the beach, where he came down in safety. The airship remained at the beach over night and resumed its journey to Washington Thursday morning, after taking on a supply of gasoline of the right quality.

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Rev. William B. Reed of Hartford, Conn., is spending a few days with friends in this city. He was formerly pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church here.

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Congressman Clark Burdick has returned from Washington and will be in Newport for some little time.

### SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI

The annual meeting and Independence Day observance by the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati was held in this city on Tuesday. The program for the day called for a business meeting in the morning, luncheon at the La Forge Cottage at noon, and public exercises in the old State House in the afternoon. There was a good attendance of members, and the public was well represented at the open session.

At the business meeting two new members were elected—Walter Channing of Boston and William Williams Dunham of Waynesville, Ill., the former succeeding his father, Dr. Walter Channing. The following officers were elected:

President—Rt. Rev. James DeWolf Perry, D. D.

Vice President—Major Philip Livingston.

Secretary—Edward Aborn Greene.

Assistant Secretary—George Thurston Spicer.

Treasurer—Thomas Arnold Peirce.

Assistant Treasurer—Thomas Gardner Stevens Turner.

Chaplain—Rt. Rev. James Henry Darlington.

Marshal — George Washington Greene Carpenter.

Bishop Perry, President of the Society, presided at the public exercises in the afternoon, four members of the Newport Artillery, in their Colonial uniforms, acting as a guard of honor. Mr. LeRoy King read the Declaration of Independence and Mr. Augustus Franklin Arnold sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill." The principal address was delivered by ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York. The exercises closed with the singing of America and the benediction by Bishop Perry.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the public school committee was held on Thursday evening for the purpose of closing up affairs for the summer vacation. A report was received from the committee on teachers and its recommendations adopted, thus completing the arrangements for the teaching force for next year. In accordance with the report of the committee, Mr. Henry W. Robinson of the Coddington was made supervising-principal of the Coggeshall-Sheffield district, and Mr. Dudley E. Campbell of the John Clarke was made supervising-principal of the Clarke-Coddington district.

On recommendation of Mr. Clarke, the board voted to engage the services of some suitable young man as physical director for the Rogers High School at a salary of $1600; it being understood that he would take the summer course at the Sargent School in Boston. It was explained that this would require but $800 for the balance of the school year.

On recommendation of Judge Baker, the Educational Thrift system was adopted by the schools and Chairman Congdon was authorized to sign a contract with the representatives of the system.

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There were two narrow escapes from drowning in Newport on the Fourth. A Providence man who was fishing off Easton's Point was carried overboard by a huge wave, and was rescued by other fishermen after the most strenuous efforts. At Newport Beach a man who had been carried out by the undertow was brought ashore by a life guard. Both were strangers in the city.

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A raid on a place on Aquidneck avenue in the town of Middletown on Tuesday evening resulted in the seizure of a large quantity of liquids of an illegal nature. Several barrels of wine were taken as well as other thirst quenchers. The raid followed the arrest of a sailor who was seen to come out of the building with a bottle under his arm.

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Plans are being discussed for a fitting observance of the one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the Redwood Library and Athenaeum which occurs this year. The observance will probably take place in the early fall, and it is possible that a pageant may be given on the lawn of the Library on Bellevue avenue.

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Kolah Grotto Bugle and Drum Corps brought home several prizes from the Field Day at Moosup, Conn., last Saturday. Two silver cups and a medal for Drum Major Harold G. Burdick are on exhibition in Barney's window.

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Dr. Horatio R. Storer has presented to the Convent of the Cenacle a beautiful stained glass window in memory of his wife, Frances MacKenzie Storer. The window has been placed in the Chapel.

### QUIET FOURTH OF JULY

Last Tuesday was one of quietest "Fourths" ever seen in Newport. The program for the day was not an ambitious one, anyway, and the heavy rain that fell at intervals put a damper on the enthusiasm of those who were interested, either in the public events or in private celebrations. It did not rain all day, but at no time was the weather clear, and it was altogether too discouraging to induce many strangers to come to Newport for the day.

The sports, both for the school children and for the adults, one at Freebody Park and the other at Morton Park, were carried out as planned, but the inclement weather cut down the attendance. The boat races in the harbor, under the auspices of the Newport Yacht Club, also suffered from the weather. The races were sailed as planned but there were fewer contestants than had been expected. The band concerts in the evening had to be postponed, and it was not until Thursday evening that the weather permitted them to be held.

There were comparatively few strangers in town during the day. Autoists assembled at the Beach in considerable numbers at times, and there were a number of truck loads of people that came over the road from Fall River, New Bedford and Taunton. Several of these trucks returned during the heavy rain of the late afternoon, and the occupants were obliged to huddle under the tarpaulins. The excursion from New London brought a comparatively small number of visitors and the regular Bay steamers had only a light patronage. The trolleys, both local and suburban, suffered from the weather.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

As the date for the monthly meeting of the Board of Aldermen fell on Independence Day, the meeting was held on Wednesday evening, when bills were approved and ordered paid from the several appropriations.

The regular weekly meeting was held on Thursday evening, and after the routine business had been disposed of, the members devoted their attention to the long and tedious task of drawing names to serve as jurors as required during the next year. For grand jury service 117 names were drawn and 252 for petit jury service.

Alderman Thompson made a report on the number of ball fields and tennis courts available for the use of the men of the fleet, showing that there would be ample accommodations for all sports. It is estimated that some $400 will be necessary to put all the fields into good condition.

A large amount of routine business was transacted, including the granting of many licenses of various kinds.

### SOLDIERS ARRESTED

Two soldiers, who were charged with taking the Buick coupe of Dr. William A. Sherman and wrecking it in Portsmouth, were captured in Fall River on Thursday and brought back to Newport. The arrest was made by the Fall River police, but the case was worked up by Inspector Palmer and Chief Tobin. When the wrecked car was found, articles belonging to Coast Artillery men were found in it, and the police paid a visit to Fort Adams to check up. They obtained descriptions of two men and caused their arrest in Fall River. The men under arrest are Privates Warner S. Watson and Lawrence Walker of the 120th Company at Fort Adams. It is stated that the men admitted taking a car from Newport and ditching it in Portsmouth when the car skidded on a hill.

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There was a lively fire in the roof of the Nass building on Broadway last Sunday noon, resulting in considerable damage to the building and contents. This was formerly the Vose property and was recently altered so that stores might be built on the ground floor. The fire was caused by burning paper in an open fireplace, with the result that sparks were carried on to the shingle roof.

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Several freight cars were considerably damaged in the local yards early Thursday morning, while being shifted to their proper tracks for unloading. The accident was due to slippery rails, and appeared unavoidable. A crane was brought down from Fall River to replace the cars on the track.

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Why not begin now to formulate plans for a real Fourth of July observance next year? It is time that Newport had a real celebration of the great national holiday.

### TRAFFIC OFFICER INJURED

A Ford runabout belonging to E. J. Campbell, a Brockton lawyer, struck Patrolman John T. Leeson at the Bull street traffic stand on Tuesday afternoon and inflicted painful but not serious injuries. The police officer was picked up and hurried to the Hospital in a taxicab, where his injuries were dressed. Several stitches were necessary to close the wound in his forehead, and he suffered greatly from bruises and a general shaking up, but was able to return to his home after treatment at the Hospital.

Exactly how the accident occurred is a trifle obscure. Mr. Campbell stated that the officer stepped into the path of the machine when it was too late to avoid striking him. Others have said that a young woman was driving the car, and that she failed to obey the directions of the traffic officer.

A thorough investigation is being made by the police department, but neither Mr. Campbell nor his companion were held, having agreed to appear in Newport when required. Mr. Campbell is well and favorably known in Brockton and Bridgewater.

## PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

### Confirmation at St. Mary's Church

The services were held on Sunday afternoon instead of the morning, as is the custom at St. Mary's Church. Bishop James DeWolf Perry was present and confirmed a class of eleven, as follows: Messrs. William Bone, H. Manton Chase, C. Woodman Chase, Warren Hamilton, Abner P. Anthony, Stewart Purcell and Charles S. Plummer and Mrs. Marion S. Anthony, Mrs. Ella Sisson, Miss Lillian Sisson and Miss Ruth Albro. The church was well filled and many from St. Paul's Church, Holy Cross Church and other churches were present.

Miss Jessie MacLeod, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Roderick MacLeod, is spending the summer with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Macomber.

Miss Lettie May Borden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Borden, was taken to the Newport Hospital on Sunday afternoon, where it was found necessary to operate immediately for appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Roderick and family have moved into their new house on Braman's Lane, which has just been completed.

Mr. David Albro and Mr. Walter I. Gray, who have been on a motor trip to Vermont, returned on Monday to their homes here. They report that the roads up there are in a very bad, muddy condition, with very deep washouts in some places. On a road through the woods which they entered by mistake, they had to drive six miles before finding a place in which to turn around, on account of the deep mud.

Miss Ethel Boyd has returned from a visit to Miss Lettie Sherman in Somerset.

Mrs. Frank Chase and her daughter, of Fort Pierce, Florida, will spend the month of July at their cottage on Quaker Hill.

Members of the Bluebird and Buttercup Troops of Girl Scouts, who are taking the course in home hygiene, met for their lesson on Monday at St. Paul's Guild House.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Gorton entertained a house party at their home on Freeborn street for the week end and holiday.

Mrs. Lydia Chase of Connecticut is now guest of her daughter, Mrs. William T. H. Sowle.

The Colonel William Barton Chapter, D. A. R., attended St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning. Rev. Charles J. Harriman preached an appropriate sermon.

The Misses Dundon have rented the Manchester cottage on Sprague street for the summer. These young ladies are teachers in the schools of New York.

Mrs. Letitia Lawton has as guests her son, Mr. Abner P. Lawton and Mrs. Lawton and their daughter Ruth, of Cummington, Mass.

Miss Helen Allen, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. William H. Allen, has gone to Montreal where she will take a month's course in French at the Gill University. Miss Allen is teacher of languages at Falmouth High School, Falmouth, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Eldredge have as guests Mr. and Mrs. Wendall of Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur C. Weeler have as guest their daughter, Mrs. Harriet Rehfuss of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Isaac Gray is having a building erected where ice cream and cake will be on sale during the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Austin Peckham, who spent the week end and holiday with Mr. Peckham's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jethro J. Peckham, have returned to their home in Wellesley, Mass.

The Sakawan Tea Room opened on Fourth of July for the season. A number of valuable antiques are on exhibition there and the proprietress, Miss Isabella Truax, has had a building erected for the sale of home made cakes and candies.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Brazill are guests of Mr. Brazill's father, Mr. Joseph C. Brazill. Mr. and Mrs. Brazill motored here from Arizona.

Mrs. Annie S. Sherman and Mr. George Sherman of Woonsocket are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alton P. Sherman.

Miss Eva Perry of this town and Mr. Manuel Wells of Bradford were united in marriage at St. Anthony's Church on Monday by Rev. Father Manuel Barros. After a wedding breakfast, which was served at the home of the bride, they left on a honeymoon. Upon their return they will reside at the corner of Sprague street and West Main Road.

Miss Ruth E. Sherman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alton P. Sherman, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. James O. Williams in East Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Chase entertained a large family party on the Fourth.

## MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

### Baptism at the Methodist Episcopal Church

At the Sunday morning service of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. Stanley Muirhead, the rite of baptism was administered and also the new members were received. Holy communion was celebrated and a large congregation was present. During the services a vocal duet was rendered by Mrs. Edward E. Peckham and Mrs. Fred P. Webber. In the evening the pastor Rev. Mr. Muirhead, gave an address on "Witnessing." At the meeting of the Epworth League the services were led by Arthur Brooks.

During the absence of the pastor, who is enjoying his annual vacation, the mid-weekly prayer services will be omitted. Rev. William Allen, a former pastor, will conduct the services next Sunday, and in the evening a union service will be held. The Epworth League will take the first half-hour. This arrangement will be continued during the evenings of the pastor's absence. Supplies for the pulpit will be arranged by the committee, Messrs. William L. Brown Fred P. Webber and Edward E. Peckham.

Mr. John T. Carr is ill at his home on Third Beach Road. His daugher, Mrs. Ida M. Hathaway, is caring for him.

Mrs. Clarence Peckham has returned to her home after a visit in White Plains, N. Y., where she attended the marriage of her son, Mr. William Harold Peckham and Miss Elizabeth Strang of that place.

Miss Margaret L. Sullivan, who taught at the Berkeley School and who resigned last month, has gone to Springfield, Mass., to enter the convent of St. Joseph's, to become a Sister.

The Wild Rose Troop of Girl Scouts met on Thursday afternoon at the Holy Cross Guild House for their regular meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Berkeley Dramatic Club was held on Thursday evening in the Berkeley Parish House. There was a good attendance and an enjoyable evening was spent.

Miss Edith M. Peckham is spending a part of her vacation from her school in Springfield, Mass., with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham. Mrs. E. Raymond Peckham and her daughter are also guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peckham.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Stanley Muirhead and their daughters, Miriam and Esther, left on Wednesday for Brooklyn, where they will be guests of Mrs. Muirhead's mother, Mrs. Haplains.

Mr. George F. Anthony, who has recently undergone an operation at the Newport Hospital, has returned to the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Anthony.

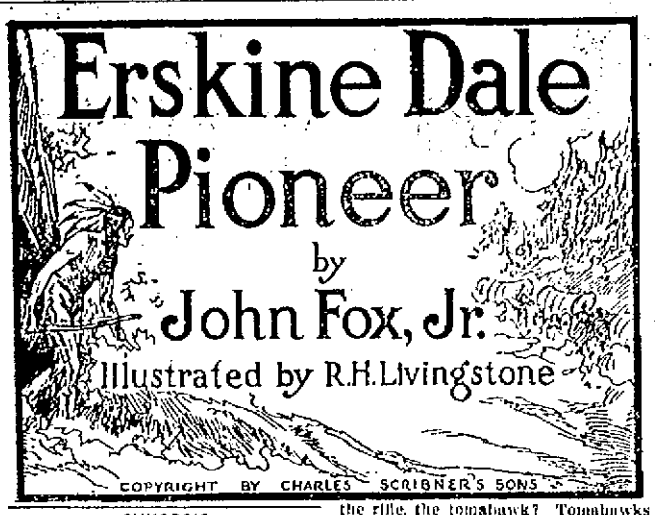
The midsummer sale and supper of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held on July 20.

Work is being done for the annual Fair of St. Columba's Guild, which will be held in the early fall.

The annual picnic of the Oliphant Reading Club was held recently at the home of Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet on the West Main Road. A luncheon of sandwiches, olives, cake, tea and lemonade was served by the committee, Mrs. Martha Bliss and Mrs. Pascal M. Conley being in charge. In the evening Mrs. Philip Wilbor and Mrs. Elisha A. Peckham conducted guessing games, readings, spelling matches and other games. Those receiving prizes were Mrs. Howard Sanford, Mrs. Lillian Borden, Miss Pauline Coggeshall and Miss Carlotta Coggeshall. Mrs. Wilbor was given a birthday card shower and a beautiful birthday cake.

Mr. J. Everett Kline was given a surprise party recently in honor of his birthday by members of St. Columba's Guild and their families. He was given a post card shower and a large birthday cake. Ice cream and cake were served by the president of the Guild, Mrs. G. Nathan Smith, and assistants.

Mr. O'Connor of the Combination Ladder Company of Providence was in town last Saturday afternoon and gave a demonstration to test the Middletown fire apparatus. The headquarters were on Green End Avenue and various demonstrations were made. The pumper was used with tests for distance. The chemical tanks were also used and the machine was given a run to illustrate the speed it may expected to make from the place it is stored to the most distant place in this town.




SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—To the Kentucky wilderness outpost commanded by Jerome Sanders, in the time immediately preceding the Revolution, comes a white boy fleeing from a tribe of Shawnees by whom he had been captured and adopted as a son of the chief, Kahtoo. He is given shelter and attracts the favorable attention of Dave Yandell, a leader among the settlers.

CHAPTER II.—The boy warns his new friends of the coming of a Shawnee war party. The fort is attacked, and only saved by the timely appearance of a party of Virginians. The leader of these is fatally wounded, but in his dying moments recognizes the fugitive youth as his son.

CHAPTER III.—At Red Oaks, plantation on the James river, Virginia, Colonel Dale's home, the boy appears with a message for the colonel, who after reading it introduces the bearer to his daughter Barbara as her cousin, Erskine Dale.

CHAPTER IV.—Erskine meets two other cousins, Harry Dale and Hugh Willoughby.

CHAPTER V.—Dueling rapiers on a wall at Red Oaks attract Erskine's attention. He takes his first fencing lesson, from Hugh. Dave Yandell, at Williamsburg on business, visits Red Oaks.

CHAPTER VI.—At the county fair at Williamsburg Erskine meets a youth, Dane Grey, and there at once arises a distinct antagonism between them. Grey, in liquor, insults Erskine, and the latter, for the moment all Indian, draws his knife. Yandell disarms him. Ashamed of his conduct in the affair with Grey, Erskine leaves Red Oaks that night, to return to the wilderness. Yandell, with Harry and Hugh, who have been permitted to visit the Sanders fort, overtake him. At the plantation the boy had left a note in which he gave the property, which is his as the son of Colonel Dale's older brother, to Barbara.

CHAPTER VII.—The party is met by three Shawnees, who bring news to Erskine (whose Indian name is White Arrow) that his foster father, Kahtoo, is dying and desires him to come to the tribe and become its chief. After a brief visit to the fort Erskine goes to the tribe. He finds there a white woman and her half-breed daughter, Early Morn, and saves the woman from death. He tells Kahtoo he is with the Americans against the British. An enemy, Crooked Lightning, overhears him.

## CHAPTER VIII

The Indian boys were plunging into the river when Erskine appeared at the opening of the old chief's tent next morning, and when they came out icicles were clinging to their hair. He had forgotten the custom and he shrugged his shoulders at his mother's inquiring look. But the next morning when Crooked Lightning's son Black Wolf passed him with a taunting smile he changed his mind.

"Wait!" he said. He turned, stripped quickly to a breech-clout, pointed to a beech down and across the river, challenging Black Wolf to a race. Together they plunged in and the boy's white body clove through the water like the arrow that he was. At the beech he whipped about to meet the angry face of his competitor ten yards behind. Half-way back he was more than twenty yards ahead when he heard a strangled cry. Perhaps it was a ruse to cover the humiliation of defeat, but when he saw bucks rushing for the river bank he knew that the icy water had brought a cramp to Black Wolf, so he turned, caught the lad by his topknot, towed him shoreward, dropped him contemptuously, and stalked back to his tent. His mother had built a fire for him, and the old chief looked pleased and proud.

"My spirit shall not pass," he said, and straightway he rose and dressed, and to the astonishment of the tribe emerged from his tent and walked firmly about the village until he found Crooked Lightning.

"You would have Black Wolf chief," he said. "Very well. We shall see who can show the better right—your son or White Arrow"—a challenge that sent Crooked Lightning to brood awhile in his tent, and then secretly to consult the prophet.

Later the old chief talked long to White Arrow. The prophet, he said, had been with them but a little while. He claimed that the Great Spirit had made revelations to him alone. What manner of man was he, questioned the boy—did he have ponies and pelts and jerked meat?

"He is poor," said the chief. "He has only a wife and children and the tribe feeds him."

White Arrow himself grunted—it was the first sign of his old life stirring within him.

"Why should the Great Spirit pick out such a man to favor?" he asked. The chief shook his head.

"Crooked Lightning has found much favor with him, and in turn with the others, so that I have not thought it wise to tell Crooked Lightning that he must go. He has stirred up the young men against me—and against you. They were waiting for me to die." The boy looked thoughtful and the chief waited. He had not reached the aim of his speech and there was no need to put it in words, for White Arrow understood.

"I will show them," he said quietly.

When the two appeared outside, many braves had gathered, for the whole village knew what was in the wind. Should it be a horse race first? Crooked Lightning looked at the boy's thoroughbred and shook his head—Indian ponies would as well try to outrun an arrow, a bullet, a hurricane.

A foot-race? The old chief smiled when Crooked Lightning shook his head again—no brave in the tribe even could match the speed that gave the lad his name. The bow and arrow, the rifle, the tomahawk? Tomahawks and bows and arrows were brought out. Black Wolf was half a head shorter, but stocky and powerfully built. White Arrow's sinews had strengthened, but he had scarcely used bow and tomahawk since he had left the tribe. He had the power but not the practice, and Black Wolf won with great ease. When they came to the rifle, Black Wolf was out of the game, for never a bull's-eye did White Arrow miss.

"Tomorrow," said the old chief, "they shall hunt. Each shall take his

"Tomorrow," Said the Old Chief, "They Shall Hunt."

bow and the same number of arrows at sunrise and return at sundown. . . . The next day they shall do the same with the rifle. It is enough for today."

The first snow fell that night, and at dawn the two lads started out—each with a bow and a dozen arrows. Erskine's woodcraft had not suffered and the night's story of the wilderness was as plain to his keen eyes as a printed page. For two hours he tramped swiftly, but never sign of deer, elk, bear or buffalo.

And then an hour later he heard a snort from a thick copse and the crash of an unseen body in flight through the brush, and he loped after its tracks.

Black Wolf came in at sunset with a bear cub which he had found feeding apart from its mother. He was triumphant, and Crooked Lightning was scornful when White Arrow appeared empty-handed. His left wrist was bruised and swollen, and there was a gash the length of his forearm.

"Follow my tracks back," he said, "until you come to the kill." With a whoop two Indians bounded away and in an hour returned with a buck.

"I ran him down," said White Arrow, "and killed him with the knife. He horned me," and went into his tent.

The bruised wrist and wounded forearm made no matter, for the rifle was the weapon next day—but White Arrow went another way to look for game. Each had twelve bullets. Black Wolf came in with a deer and one bullet. White Arrow told them where they could find a deer, a bear, a buffalo and an elk, and he showed eight bullets in the palm of his hand. And he noted now that the Indian girl was always an intent observer of each contest, and that she always went swiftly back to her tent to tell his deeds to the white woman within.

There was a feast and a dance that night, and Kahtoo could have gone to his fathers and left the lad, young as he was, as chief, but not yet was he ready, and Crooked Lightning, too, bided his time.

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Dressed as an Indian, Erskine rode forth next morning with a wampum belt and a talk for the council north where the British were to meet Shawnee, Iroquois and Algonquin, and urge them to enter the great war that was just breaking forth. There was open and angry protest against sending so young a lad on so great a mission, but the old chief haughtily brushed it aside:

"He is young but his feet are swift, his arm is strong, his heart good, and his head is old. He speaks the tongue of the paleface. Besides, he is my son."

One question the boy asked as he made ready:

"The white woman must not be burned while I am gone?"

"No," promised the old chief. And so White Arrow fared forth. Four days he rode through the north woods, and on the fifth he strode through the streets of a town that was yet filled with great forest trees; a town at which he had spent three winters when the game was scarce and the tribe had moved north for good. He lodged with no chief, but slept in the woods with his feet to the fire. The next night he slipped to the house of the old priest, Father Andre, who had taught him some religion and a little French, and the old man welcomed him as a son, though he noted sadly his Indian dress and was distressed when he heard the lad's mission. He was quickly relieved.

"I am no royalist," he said.

"Nor am I," said Erskine. "I came because Kahtoo, who seemed nigh to death, begged me to come. I am only a messenger and I shall speak his talk; but my heart is with the Americans and I shall fight with them." The old priest put his fingers to his lips:

"Sh—h—h! It is not wise. Are you not known?"

Erskine hesitated.

Earlier that morning he had seen three officers riding in. Following was a youth not in uniform, though he carried a sword. On the contrary, he was dressed like an English dandy, and then he found himself face to face with Dane Grey. With no sign of recognition the boy had met his eyes squarely and passed on.

"There is but one man who does know me and he did not recognize me. His name is Dane Grey. I am wondering what he is doing here. Can you find out for me and let me know?" The old priest nodded and Erskine slipped back to the woods.

At sunrise the great council began. On his way Erskine met Grey, who apparently was leaving with a band of traders for Detroit. Again Erskine met his eyes and this time Grey smiled:

"Aren't you White Arrow?" Somehow the tone with which he spoke the name was an insult.

"Yes."

"Then it's true. We heard that you had left your friends at the fort and become an Indian again."

"Yes?"

"So you are not only going to fight with the Indians against the whites, but with the British against America?"

"What I am going to do is no business of yours," Erskine said quietly, "but I hope we shall not be on the same side. We may meet again."

Grey's face was already red with drink and it turned purple with anger.

"When you tried to stab me do you remember what I said?" Erskine nodded contemptuously.

"Well, I repeat it. Whatever the side, I'll fight you anywhere at any time and in any way you please."

"Why not now?"

"This is not the time for private quarrels and you know it."

Erskine bowed slightly—an act that came oddly from an Indian headdress.

"I can wait—and I shall not forget. The day will come."

The old priest touched Erskine's shoulder as the angry youth rode away.

"I cannot make it out," he said. "He claims to represent an English fur company. His talk is British, but he told one man—last night when he was drunk—that he could have a commission in the American army."

The council fire was built, the flames crackled and the smoke rolled upward and swept through the leafless trees. Three British agents sat on blankets, and around them the chiefs were ringed. All day the powwow lasted. Each agent spoke and the burden of his talk varied very little.

The American palefaces had driven the Indian over the great wall. They were killing his deer, buffalo and elk, robbing him of his land and pushing him ever backward. They were many and they would become more. The British were the Indian's friends—the Americans were his enemies and theirs; could they choose to fight with their enemies rather than with their friends? Each chief answered in turn, and each cast forward his wampum until only Erskine, who had sat silent, remained, and Pontiac himself turned to him.

"What says the son of Kahtoo?"

Even as he rose, the lad saw creeping to the outer ring his enemy Crooked Lightning, but he appeared not to see. The whites looked surprised when his boyish figure stood straight, and they were amazed when he addressed the traders in French, the agents in English, and spoke to the feathered chiefs in their own tongue. He cast the belt forward.

"That is Kahtoo's talk, but this is mine."

Who had driven the Indian from the great waters to the great wall? The British. Who were the Americans until now? British. Why were the Americans fighting now? Because the British, their kinsmen, would not give them their rights. If the British would drive the Indian to the great wall, would they not go on doing what they charged the Americans with doing now? If the Indians must fight, why fight with the British to beat the Americans, and then have to fight both a later day? If the British would not treat their own kinsmen fairly, was it likely that they would treat the Indian fairly? They had never done so yet. Would it not be better for the Indian to make the white man on his own land a friend rather than the white man who lived more than a moon away across the big seas? Only one gesture the lad made. He lifted his hand high and paused. Crooked Lightning had sprung to his feet with a hoarse cry. Already the white men had grown uneasy, for the chiefs had turned to the boy with startled interest at his first sentence and they could not know what he was saying. But they looked relieved when Crooked Lightning rose, for his was the only face in the assembly that was hostile to the boy. With a gesture Pontiac bade Crooked Lightning speak.

"The tongue of White Arrow is forked. I have heard him say he would fight with the Long Knives against the British and he would fight with them even against his own tribe." One grunt of rage ran the round of three circles and yet Pontiac stopped Crooked Lightning and turned to the lad. Slowly the boy's uplifted hand came down. With a bound he leaped through the head-dress of a chief in the outer ring and sped away through the village. Some started on foot after him, some rushed to their ponies, and some sent arrows and bullets after him. At the edge of the village the boy gave a loud, clear call and then another as he ran. Something black sprang snorting from the edge of the woods with pointed ears and searching eyes. Another call came and like the swirling edge of a hurricane-driven thundercloud Firefly swept after his master. The boy ran to meet him, caught one hand in his mane before he stopped, swung himself up, and in a hail of arrows and bullets swept out of sight.

## CHAPTER IX.

The sound of pursuit soon died away, but Erskine kept Firefly at his best, for he knew that Crooked Lightning would be quick and fast on his trail. He guessed, too, that Crooked Lightning had already told the tribe what he had just told the council, and that he and the prophet had already made all use of the boy's threat to Kahtoo in the Shawnee town. He knew even that it might cost him his life if he went back there, and once or twice he started to turn through the wilderness and go back to the fort. It was the thought of the white woman who was to be burned that kept him going and sent him openly and fearlessly into the town. He knew from the sullen looks that met him, from the fear in the faces of his foster-mother and the white woman who peered blindly from her lodge, and from the triumphant leer of the prophet that his every suspicion was true, but all the more leisurely did he swing from his horse, all the more haughtily stalk to Kahtoo's tent. And the old chief looked very grave when the lad told the story of the council and all that he had said and done.

"The people are angry. They say you are a traitor and a spy. They say you must die. And I cannot help you. I am too old and the prophet is too strong."

"The People Are Angry. They Say You Are a Traitor and a Spy."

"And the white woman?"

"She will not burn. Some fur traders have been here. The white chief McGee sent me a wampum belt and a talk. His messenger brought much fire-water and he gave me that"—he pointed to a silver-mounted rifle—"and I promised that she should live. But I cannot help you." Erskine thought quickly. He laid his rifle down, stepped slowly outside, and stretched his arms with a yawn. Then still leisurely he moved toward his horse as though to take care of it. But the braves were too keen and watchful and they were not fooled by the fact that he had left his rifle behind. Before he was close enough to leap for Firefly's back, three bucks darted from behind a lodge and threw themselves upon him. In a moment he was face down on the ground, his hands were tied behind his back, and when turned over he looked up into the grinning face of Black Wolf, who with the help of another brave dragged him to a lodge and roughly threw him within, and left him alone. On the way he saw his foster-mother's eyes flashing helplessly, saw the girl Early Morn indignantly telling her mother what was going on, and the white woman's face was wet with tears. He turned over so that he could look through the tent-flaps. Two bucks were driving a stake in the center of the space around which the lodges were ringed. Two more were bringing fagots of wood and it was plain what was going to become of him. His foster-mother, who was fiercely haranguing one of the chiefs, turned angrily into Kahtoo's lodge and he could see the white woman rocking her body and wringing her hands. Then the old chief appeared and lifted his hands.

"Crooked Lightning will be very angry. The prisoner is his—not yours. It is for him to say what the punishment shall be—not for you. Wait for him! Hold a council and if you decide against him, though he is my son—he shall die." For a moment the preparations ceased and all turned to the prophet, who had appeared before his lodge.

"Kahtoo is right," he said. "The Great Spirit will not approve if White Arrow die except by the will of the council—and Crooked Lightning will be angry." There was a chorus of protesting grunts, but the preparations ceased. The boy could feel the malevolence in the prophet's tone and he knew that the impostor wanted to curry further favor with Crooked Lightning and not rob him of the joy of watching his victim's torture. So the braves went back to their fire-water, and soon the boy's foster mother brought him something to eat, but she could say nothing, for Black Wolf had appointed himself sentinel and sat, rifle in hand, at the door of the lodge.

Night came on. The drinking became more furious and once Erskine saw a pale-brown arm thrust from behind the lodge and place a jug at the feet of Black Wolf, who grunted and drank deep. One by one the braves went to drunken sleep about the fire. The fire died down and by the last flickering flame the lad saw Black Wolf's chin sinking sleepily to his chest. There was the slightest rustle behind the tent. He felt something groping for his hands and feet, felt the point of a knife graze the skin of his wrist and ankles—felt the thongs loosen and drop apart. Noiselessly, inch by inch, he crept to the wall of the tent, which was carefully lifted for him. Outside he rose and waited. Like a shadow the girl Early Morn stole before him and like a shadow he followed. In a few minutes they were by the river-bank, away from the town. The moon rose, and from the shadow of a beech the white woman stepped forth with his rifle and powder-horn and bullet-pouch and some food. She pointed to his horse a little farther down. He looked long and silently into the Indian girl's eyes and took the white woman's shaking hand. Once he looked back. The Indian girl was stole as stone. A bar of moonlight showed the white woman's face wet with tears.

* * * * * * *

Again Dave Yandell from a watch-tower saw a topknot rise above a patch of cane, now leafless and winter-bitten—saw a hand lifted high above it with a palm of peace toward him. And again an Indian youth emerged, this time leading a black horse with a drooping head. Both came painfully on, staggering, it seemed, from wounds or weakness, and Dave sprang from the tower and rushed with others to the gate. He knew the horse and there was dread in his heart. Perhaps the approaching Indian had slain the boy, had stolen the horse, and was innocently coming there for food. Well, he thought grimly, revenge would be swift. Still, fearing some trick, he would let no one outside, but himself stood waiting with the gate a little ajar. So gaunt were boy and beast that it was plain that both were starving. The boy's face was torn with briers and pinched with hunger and cold, but a faint smile came from it.

"Don't you know me, Dave?" he asked, weakly.

"My God! It's White Arrow!"

## CHAPTER X

Straightway the lad sensed a curious change in the attitude of the garrison. The old warmth was absent. The atmosphere was charged with suspicion, hostility. Old Jerome was surly, his old playmates were distant. Only Dave, Mother Sanders and Lydia were unchanged. The predominant note was curiosity, and they started to ply him with questions, but Dave took him to a cabin, and Mother Sanders brought him something to eat.

"Had a purty hard time," stated Dave. The boy nodded.

"I had only three bullets. Firefly went lame and I had to lead him. I couldn't eat cane and Firefly couldn't eat pheasant. I got one from a hawk," he explained. "What's the matter out there?"

"Nothin'," said Dave, gruffly, and he made the boy go to sleep. His story came when all were around the fire at supper, and was listened to with eagerness. Again the boy felt the hostility and it made him resentful and haughty and his story brief and terse. Most fluid and sensitive natures have a chameleon quality, no matter what stratum of adamant be beneath. The boy was dressed like an Indian, he looked like one, and he had brought back, it seemed, the bearing of an Indian—his aloofness and stoicism. He spoke like a chief in a council, and even in English his phrasing and metaphors belonged to the red man. No wonder they believed the stories they had heard of him—but there was shame in many faces and little doubt in any save one before he finished.

He had gone to see his foster-mother and his foster-father—old chief Kahtoo, the Shawnee—because he had given his word. Kahtoo thought he was dying and wanted him to be chief when the Great Spirit called. Kahtoo had once saved his life, had been kind, and made him a son. That he could not forget. An evil prophet had come to the tribe and through his enemies, Crooked Lightning and Black Wolf, had gained much influence. They were to burn a captive white woman as a sacrifice. He had stayed to save her, to argue with old Kahtoo, and carry the wampum and a talk to a big council with the British. He had made his talk and—escaped. He had gone back to his tribe, had been tried, and was to be burned at the stake. Again he had escaped with the help of the white woman and her daughter. The tribes had joined the British, and even then were planning an early attack on this very fort and all others.

The interest was tense and every face was startled at this calm statement of their immediate danger. Old Jerome burst out:

"Why did you have to escape from the council—and from the Shawnees?" The boy felt the open distrust and he rose proudly.

"At the council I told the Indians that they should be friends, not enemies, of the Americans, and Crooked Lightning called me a traitor. He had overheard my talk with Kahtoo."

"What was that?" asked Dave, quickly.

"I told Kahtoo I would fight with the Americans against the British and Indians; and with you against him!" And he turned away and went back to the cabin.

"What'd I tell ye!" cried Dave indignantly, and he followed the boy, who had gone to his bunk, and put one big hand on his shoulder.

"They thought you'd turned Injun agin," he said, "but it's all right now."

"I know," said the lad, and with a muffled sound that was half the grunt of an Indian and half the sob of a white man turned his face away.

Again Dave reached for the lad's shoulder.

"Don't blame 'em too much. I'll tell you now. Some fur traders came by here, and one of 'em said you was

"I Told Kahtoo I Would Fight With the Americans Against the British and Indians; and With You Against Him!"

goin' to marry an Injun girl named Early Morn; that you was goin' to stay with 'em and fight with 'em alongside the British. Of course I knowed better, but—"

"Why," interrupted Erskine, "they must have been the same traders who came to the Shawnee town and brought whisky."

"That's what the feller said and why folks here believed him."

"Who was he?" demanded Erskine.

"You know him—Dane Grey."

All tried to make amends straightway for the injustice they had done him, but the boy's heart remained sore that their trust was so little. Then, when they gathered all settlers within the fort and made all preparations and no Indians came, many seemed again to get distrustful and the lad was not happy. The winter was long and hard. A blizzard had driven the game west and south and the garrison was hard put to it for food. Every day that the hunters went forth the boy was among them and he did far more than his share in the killing of game. But when winter was breaking, more news came in of the war. The flag that had been fashioned of a soldier's white shirt, an old blue army coat, and a red petticoat was now the Stars and Stripes of the American cause. Burgoyne had not cut off New England, that "head of the rebellion," from the other colonies. On the contrary, the Americans had beaten him at Saratoga and marched his army off under those same Stars and Stripes, and for the first time Erskine heard of gallant Lafayette—how he had run to Washington with the portentous news from his king—that beautiful, passionate France would stretch forth her helping hand. And Erskine learned what that news meant to Washington's "naked and starving" soldiers dying on the frozen hillsides of Valley Forge. Then George Rogers Clark had passed the fort on his way to Williamsburg to get money and men for his great venture in the Northwest, and Erskine got a ready permission to accompany him as soldier and guide. After Clark was gone the lad got restless; and one morning, when the first breath of spring came, he mounted his horse, in spite of arguments and protestations, and set forth for Virginia on the wilderness trail. He was going to join Clark, he said, but more than Clark and the war were drawing him to the outer world. What it was he hardly knew, for he was not yet much given to searching his heart or mind. He did know, however, that some strange force had long been working within him that was steadily growing stronger, was surging now like a flame and swinging him between strange moods of depression and exultation. Perhaps it was but the spirit of spring in his heart, but with his mind's eye he was ever seeing at the end of his journey the face of his little cousin Barbara Dale.

A striking figure the lad made riding into the old capital one afternoon just before the sun sank behind the western woods. Students no longer wandered through the campus of William and Mary college. Only an occasional maid in silk and lace tripped along the street in high-heeled shoes and clocked stockings, and no coach and four was in sight. The governor's palace, in its great yard amid linden trees, was closed and deserted. My Lord Dunmore was long in sad flight, as Erskine later learned, but not in his coach with its six milk-white horses. But there was the bust of Sir Walter in front of Raleigh tavern, and there he drew up, before the steps where he was once nigh to taking Dane Grey's life. A negro servant came forward to care for his horse, but a coal-black young giant leaped around the corner and seized the bridle with a welcoming cry:

"Marse Erskine! But I knowed Firefly fust." It was Ephraim, the groom who had brought out Barbara's ponies, who had turned the horse over to him for the race at the fair.

"I come from de plantation fer ole marse," the boy explained. The host of the tavern heard and came down to give his welcome, for any Dale, no matter what his garb, could always have the best in that tavern. More than that, a bewigged solicitor, learning his name, presented himself with the cheerful news that he had quite a little sum of money that had been confided to his keeping by Colonel Dale for his nephew, Erskine. A strange deference seemed to be paid him by everybody, which was a grateful change from the suspicion he had left among his pioneer friends. The little tavern was thronged and the air charged with the spirit of war. Indeed, nothing else was talked. My Lord Dunmore had come to a sad and unto-

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# LEGEND LIVES ON

## Another Explanation of Lost Continent of Atlantis.

### Students of History Are Coming to the Belief That There May Be Basis of Truth.

A story of the perhaps authentic continent of Atlantis has recently appeared from the pen of Scott Elliot—that submerged land in which interest is heightened by the fact that so little is really known about it.

The present writer tells us that several colossal geologic catastrophes took place prior to the Christian era—some between 200,000 and 800,000 and the most recent, 9,504 years before the drama of Calvary. At these several periods the form of the seas and continents was modified, water taking the place of land and vice versa.

The traditional deluge conforms to the last of these hypotheses, which is also the basis of the legend of the lost city of Ys. It explains, moreover, the confused memories of certain ancient peoples relative to a large island lying beyond the Pillars of Hercules, our modern Gibraltar.

Plato, and others before him, spoke of the invasion of Greece by a people from a distant land. There were gold-covered temples in this land and wonderful orchards and forests, and its inhabitants dwelt in peace and prosperity under the scepter of Neptune's descendants. But, it was related, this people fell into evil ways, so that Jupiter rolled the ocean over them, and all perished.

These happenings, ignored by us, barely punctuate the mists that enshroud the hundreds of centuries that have come and gone; yet it is none the less true that human kind vaguely cherishes the belief in these gigantic earth movements concerning which so many suppositions have been advanced. Diodorus of Sicily mentions the hypothesis of a violent disturbance in the Mediterranean, which, traveling through the straits of Gibraltar, overwhelmed Atlantis beyond.

Is this all dream stuff? Is there no basis of truth in these strange legends? Who would attempt a denial in the face of Mr. Elliot's evidence? Whence came the wonderful tales of flourishing countries and splendid cities forever covered by the waves?

It is easy to appreciate the attraction offered the imaginations of poets, novelists and philosophers by the mystery of Atlantis. Plato made it the subject of a magnificent narrative, which, in turn, has supplied the plot of a beautiful present day poem by the Spaniard, Don Jacinto Verdaguer. Bacon, too, wrote of "The New Atlantis," city of scientists, where everything that could produce human genius found its focus and was preserved and brought to perfection.

It is probable that we shall never know anything definite concerning this dream country in which superstitious sailors still believe, bending over the taffrail on dark nights to catch the distant ringing of water muffled bells in the drowned steeples far below.

Ah, no; like enough we shall learn nothing more. No doubt that is why the story is so dear to us.

### Have Crooked Spines.

Miss Margaret Major, physical director of women at the University of Pennsylvania, declares that half of the 200 freshmen coeds at the institution have developed some sort of curvature of the spine from sitting and standing carelessly.

"They are accustomed to carry their books in their right hand," she says. "They rest on the right foot when they stop. That raises the right hip and raises the right shoulder and soon, without daily counteracting exercises, they have developed curvature."

Sitting with the right leg crossed over the left likewise tends to the same effect, according to Miss Major.

### New Name for Galoshes.

Norman Karr, the five-year-old son of Prof. and Mrs. H. M. Carr of DePauw university, has heard so much about "bootleggers" because of the activity of Sheriff Sears of Putnam county, that he often thinks of them, even though he doesn't know as much about them as the officer. Recently Norman and his mother were walking through the campus, when the boy noticed these funny looking things called galoshes, worn by two co-eds. He pointed at the shoes and said to his mother: "Mother, are those the 'bootleggers' that daddy talks about?"—Indianapolis News.

### Has a Sky Scraper.

In central Massachusetts, east of the Connecticut valley, is a ridge of hills, which after crossing into New Hampshire sends up a well-known watch tower known as Mount Monadnock, 3,186 feet, says the American Forestry Magazine. This range continues northward, sending up an occasional peak like Mount Sunapee, the southern Kearsarge and Mount Cardigan.


Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA


## ERSKINE DALE

Continued from Page 2

moaned end. He had stayed afar from the battlefield of Point Pleasant and had left stalwart General Lewis to fight Cornstalk and his braves alone. Later My Lady Dunmore and her sprightly daughters took refuge on a man-of-war—whither my lord soon followed them. His fleet ravaged the banks of the rivers and committed every outrage. His marines set fire to Norfolk, which was in ashes when he weighed anchor and sailed away to more depredations. When he intrenched himself on Gwynn's island, that same stalwart Lewis opened a heavy cannonade on fleet and island, and sent a ball through the indignant nobleman's flagship. Next day he saw a force making for the island in boats, and my lord spread all sail; and so back to merry England, and to Virginia no more. Meanwhile, Mr. Washington had reached Boston and started his duties under the Cambridge elm. Several times during the talk Erskine had heard mentioned the name of Dane Grey. Young Grey had been with Dunmore and not with Lewis at Point Pleasant, and had been conspicuous at the palace through much of the succeeding turmoil—the hint being his devotion to one of the daughters, since he was now an unquestioned loyalist.

Next morning Erskine rode forth along a sandy road, amidst the singing of birds and through a forest of tiny upshooting leaves, for Red Oaks on the James. He had forsworn Colonel Dale to secrecy as to the note he had left behind giving his birthright to his little cousin, Barbara, and he knew the confidence would be kept inviolate. At the boat landing he hitched his horse to the low-swung branch of an oak and took the path through tangled rose bushes and undergrowth along the bank of the river, halting where it would give him forth on the great, broad, grassy way that led to the house among the oaks. There was the sundial that had marked every sunny hour since he had been away. For a moment he stood there, and when he stepped into the open he shrank back hastily—a girl was coming through the opening of boxwood from the house—coming slowly, bareheaded, her hands clasped behind her, her eyes downward. His heart throbbed as he waited, throbbed the more when his ears caught even the soft tread of her little feet, and seemed to stop when she paused at the sundial, and as before searched the river with her eyes. And as before the song of negro oarsmen came over the yellow flood, growing stronger as they neared. Soon the girl fluttered a handkerchief and from the single passenger in the stern came an answering flutter of white and a glad cry. At the bend of the river the boat disappeared from Erskine's sight under the bank, and he watched the girl. How she had grown! Her slim figure had rounded and shot upward, and her white gown had dropped to her dainty ankles. Now her face was flushed and her eye flashed with excitement—it was no mere kinsman in that boat, and the boy's heart began to throb again—throb fiercely and with racking emotions that he had never known before. A fiery looking youth sprang up the landing-steps, bowed gallantly over the girl's hand, and the two turned up the path, the girl rosy with smiles and the youth bending over her with a most protecting and tender air. It was Dane Grey, and the heart of the watcher turned mortal sick.

(To be continued)

### Royal Bid for Popular Favor.

During the period of the French and Indian wars, George II made a striking bid for public favor by greatly increasing his Maundy Thursday dole. The poor who had the fortune to go to the palace were served with shoulders of mutton, bowls of ale, boiled beef, three fish each and four loaves of white bread. Shoes and stockings, woolen and linen cloth, and a purse stuffed full of coins were furnished. Royal records state that the coins were assorted, copper and silver, and amounted to £4 ($20) for each beggar.

### St. Patrick's Birthday.

The late Sir Robert Hall, according to a recently published book of recollections was fond of telling how it came about that St. Patrick's day is celebrated on the 17th of March. "In ancient times," said Sir Robert, "there was a mighty discussion as to what was the day of St. Patrick's birth. Some would have 'twas on the 8th of March, others declared 'twas on the 9th, when one wise man said, 'Come, don't quarrel, let us add the two together and make it the 17th!"

### Should Have Understood.

When C. M. Bissell was in charge of the old Harlem railroad he issued an order that whenever a conductor collected a cash fare he must give a receipt, and enter the amount on a stub. Very soon a committee from the conductors called and asked for more pay. Bissell inquired: "Why, boys, why do you ask for that now?" There was some hesitation and then the oldest committeeman said: "Mr. Bissell, you used to be a conductor yourself."

### Hats and Husbands.

People are making investigations as to which classes of men make the best husbands. I suppose it all depends on what you call a "good" husband—whether you want one free from vice, and quiet about the house; or the other sort. Personally, I've got a decided longing toward a millionaire, but it's like choosing a new hat—whichever one you have, you'll always wish you had the other.—London Opinion.

### Snowing.

There was no wind, so the flakes fell light as feathers, gray in the gathering dusk as the down that falls from wind-swept breasts of wild swans in their flight to or from the Polar seas. Denser and denser it came; soundless at first, but after a while with a faint rustling and whirring, as though the flakes were invisible birds of silence.—Fiona Macleod.

## "MARVELS" THAT ARE REAL

### Surely Ben Franklin Started Something When He Began His Experiments With Lightning.

What a marvel it is! Our modern miracles are so much more unbelievable than the wonders of old. Radio concerts cover thousands of square miles, the human voice carrying around the world, and one after another of the plagues of men falling before serums. A great French scientist declares that discarnate spirits are physically ponderable. Possibly he is wrong. But why not?

With the air about us filled with sounds we cannot hear until science opens our ears; with a printed page radiating music that gives forth words and from the succession of words, thoughts, and from the thoughts full fellowship with all aspiring minds, what is not impossible? If the air is full of things unheard, why may not space be filled with things unseen, and why may not "the forms of the departed" "enter through the open door" when science has pried it open?

What a show it is, the phantasmagoria that the curious mind of man has made out of a rather simple old world that our grandfathers knew. When we can call old Ben Franklin up on the phone, how we shall jolly the old man for sending that key up on the kite to bring down the lightning from the clouds! He surely unlocked Pandora's box of grief and trouble and amazement with that old key!—William Allen White, in Judge.

## REVEALED BY "LIFE TABLES"

### Census Bureau Statistics Show That Women May Expect to Have Longer Lives Than Men.

According to the new "life tables" about to be published by the census bureau, residents of rural districts in this country live longer than city folks. Their death rate is much lower.

People of all classes and both sexes live longer than they did in 1900. That is to say, they live to an older average age. The limit of human life does not seem to have advanced.

Women live longer than men. The average white female, at birth, may be expected to live three years longer than the average male. There are more very old women than very old men, because, when it is a question of survival, the former hold on to life with greater tenacity.

Even the boy babies have not nearly so good a grip on life as the girl babies. Of 1,000 white male infants born, 127 die in the first year. Of 1,000 females, only 105 succumb during the first twelve months.

Notwithstanding hospitals and high-priced doctors, the death rate among babies in the cities is higher than in the rural districts. One reason for this is doubtless bottle feeding. The public health service says that during the first week of life more than four times as many bottle-fed babies die as breast-fed babies.

### Safe and Short.

Copperish as to complexion, monosyllabic as to conversation, emphatic as to clothes, he stood before the savings wicket of a Kansas City bank a few minutes after 9 o'clock in the morning.

"Keep money here?"

"Yes," said the clerk.

The Indian fished out a roll big enough to choke the proverbial cow. "Twelve hundred dollars," he counted. "You keep."

"One of those rich Osages," thought the clerk, filling out the little book and handing it to the new savings depositor.

In the afternoon a few minutes before 3 the Oklahoma Redskin returned. "Want money now," he announced.

"What's the matter?"

"Want money."

"But this is the savings department. You put it in only this morning."

"Sure," said the Indian. "Safe here. Came town 'smorning. Leave town 'safternoon. Need money now."

And, of course, the flabbergasted clerk had to give it back.

### Trout Fishing.

All the joy of trout fishing is not found on the streams. Along about this time of the year, with the wind blowing cold outside and the rain battering at the windows, the real trout fisherman is sitting before his grate fire getting ready his book of flies for the next campaign. With feathers and silks he is as happy as mortal can be. There's never a bright lure passes through his fingers but what in fancy he is giving battle to some speckled beauty. The fun of trout fishing is in the anticipatory delights of getting ready. In that field of happiness there is no such thing as bad weather.

### Slang Based on Humor?

Slang is hot stuff; it is accepted in the best circles of England and the United States. Those assurances of the respectability of "the vernacular" come from Pelham Granville Wodehouse, English writer, known to the United States and England as the master of slang.

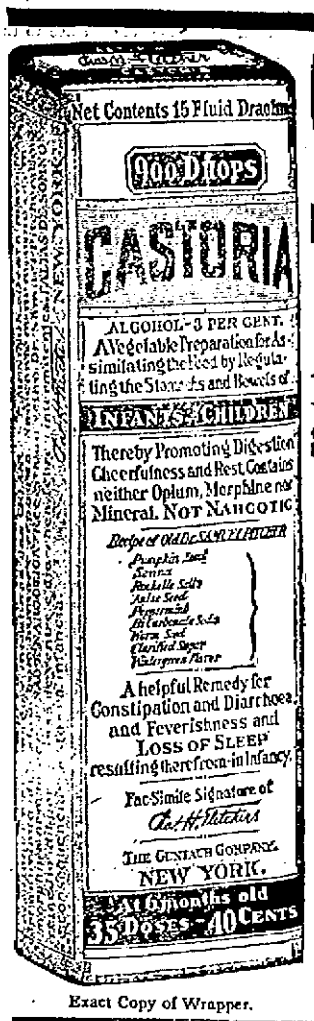
"Humor is the basis of all slang," declared Mr. Wodehouse. "That is why this country excels in the invention of clever words and phrases. America laughs and smiles perpetually, and her colloquial expressions bear witness to that fact."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

### Engaged or Willing to Be.

In olden times if a girl were willing to marry, and not engaged, it was the custom for her to wear a ring on the first finger of the left hand. If she wanted to remain single, then she wore the ring on the little finger.

### Long Enough.

"Did the sar-major go this way, sentry?" "I don't know, corporal." "Well, you keep your eyes open. What do you think you're here for?" "Here for? Two perishing hours!"—Calcutta Looker-On.

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# CASTORIA

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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over Thirty Years

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.


## DECLARES AUTO CHASED HIM

### More Than That, Indianapolis Citizen Is Prepared to Make Affidavit That It Did.

A dweller in Washington boulevard is a witness to the truth of the proposition that the age of mysteries is not gone, remarks the Indianapolis News. He solemnly has asserted, in the presence of neighbors and friends, that an evening or two ago as he was driving toward his home he saw a small automobile of not unfamiliar make standing at the curb, deserted, and ill at ease, for it was belching not only smoke from the exhaust, but living sparks and occasional jets of flame, like a small volcano tipped over to horizontal. The good citizen slowed down to observe the wonder at closer range, and finally stopped his own car near the curb, and a rod or two ahead of the modern Moloch, which was still spitting like a demon.

But the good citizen had no more than stopped when he was persuaded to start again. The persuasion came from the empty car which—as he affirms and is willing to attest by affidavit—suddenly lurched, groaned like a live creature, and started toward him. He escaped from its path; he looked back, saw it climb the curb and scramble half way across the sidewalk. Then three men came running from across the street and seized and stopped it. The good citizen did not return to inquire into the wonder. He had made one narrow escape; he was alive and still clothed in his right mind, and he knew when he had seen enough for one short day.

## BROTHERS IN COMMON CAUSE

### Matter of Rank of No Consequence in Belgians' War on the Hated Invader.

When Brussels was under the yoke of the invaders a notable Belgian one day went to the convent of the Jesuits and asked secretly if it were not possible to get a letter forwarded to his son, a defender of the Yser.

"That's extremely difficult," they told him. "We are spied upon. The Germans are more vigilant than ever. Still, we'll see."

A few days later the father of the soldier saw a workingman coming to his house.

"I am sent by the Jesuits," he said to him. "I'll try to cross the lines. Give me your letter."

"Here it is. Take this for your trouble, and let's go to the cafe and drink to the success of your mission."

"With pleasure."

A week later the workingman came again. He brought the soldier's reply. Delighted, the Belgian kissed him, and the two again went to the cafe to drink, this time to victory. After which the Belgian hastened to the Jesuit Fathers to thank them.

"I'd like to see the superior," he said.

"The superior? Why, he was in your house this morning."

"This morning?"

"Yes, this morning. He was the workingman who carried your letter to Furness.—New York Tribune.

### Restoring Ypres.

The ruined city of Ypres is being completely restored at a pace astounding to the hordes of American visitors who have passed that way bound for the south of France and the Algerian and Egyptian resorts. The Cloth hall, that marvelous building of the age of guilds, is gradually assuming the light and delicate beauty which has made it rank with the loveliest of the medieval halls. But many of the Americans who have dropped by Ypres have been highly amused by the mayor's proclamation, in French and Flemish and then translated into only one foreign tongue, English, to the effect that the visitor is on holy ground, and that a stone or piece of gravel must not be removed, since all will again be gathered together in the rehabilitated structures.

### Sweet Things.

Dr. George T. Harding, the President father, discussed on his recent wedding trip certain aspects of Germany's position.

"When you console a German by telling him that his depreciated exchange allows him to undersell his rivals," said Dr. Harding, "he feels, I'm sure, like the young lady.

"'Jane says I paint—the horrid thing!' said this young lady to her chum.

"'Well, never you mind what Jane says,' the chum consoled her. 'If Jane had your complexion, she'd paint, too.'"

### No Time to Read.

They were passengers on a College car and were discussing some friends who had evidently not called recently.

"We've been there twice," she said, "since they were at our house."

"Well," returned the man, "I don't care. In fact, I'm rather glad of it. I like to read the paper once in a while. When we go there and they come to our house so much, I never know what is going on."—Indianapolis News.

### Convenient Roost.

In one of the rose garden displays at the Indianapolis flower show, a beautiful sun dial, inscribed with Browning's "Grow old along with me, the best is yet to be," held a prominent place. A woman, vigorously chewing gum, gave it a passing glance, and remarked to her companion: "Grow old along with me! Ain't that funny? I guess that must be for the chicken yard."

### Never Again.

A certain man was determined to be on hand with his revolver the next time burglars got into an apartment in the flat where he lived. So much thievery had been going on that he wished to do a cleanup job. Early one morning he was shaving "decollete" when he heard a noise, then the warning scream. He sprang for his revolver, rushed down the steps two and three at a time, arriving on the scene in his B. V. D.'s, his pipe in his mouth and his revolver flourishing wickedly—a combination of leisure, haste and quick action. It was a false alarm, and he "came to" when the screams turned into shrieks of laughter.

### "Movies" Popular.

A recent questionnaire in six Chicago high schools shows that 85 per cent of the 3,000 students attend the movies from one to seven times a week. These students spent $920 a week at the movies, or $46,000 a year. Most of them were frank to admit that they preferred the thrillers with gun play and hairbreadth escapes. The results of such a questionnaire might, no doubt, be duplicated in other cities. Movie-going is a habit that has a large hold on both young and old. Probably the movies now constitute at least 90 per cent of the nation's entertainment.—Minneapolis Journal.

### New Color Scheme for Maps.

Within the last few years improvements in the stereoscopic effect of relief maps have been attained by a unique color scheme. The effect is well shown when a square is colored with the reds in the center, and the yellows, greens and blues ranged outside. Such a square appears to the eye to be raised in the center.

If the order of the colors is reversed, the central part of the square appears to be depressed. In arranging the colors the tints are varied by careful graduation.—New York Herald.

"Yup," soliloquized Ep Saltz, the sage of Flannery's Flats, "some folks are lookin' forward to a millennium. They'd oughter look back to the time when a woman was glad to stand behind her husband's chair to be photographed and realize that the millennium has been—and went!"—American Legion Weekly


## Special Bargains

Fall and Winter Woolens.

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign or domestic fabrics at 8 per cent. less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

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NEWPORT, R. I.


## "NAY" IS GREEK FOR "YES"

### And In a Number of Other Respects Greece Is Just Topsy-Turvy Land.

Psychology is supposed to interpret all things nowadays and I should very much like a psychological explanation of a very curious way they have in Greece, writes Beverly Nichols in the Outlook.

The Greeks are, and always have been, a people who gesticulate freely when speaking. But it is with an almost uncanny sensation that you suddenly realize that their gesticulations mean precisely the opposite of our own.

Watch a man in the street calling to a friend. Instead of beckoning to him—that is, instead of crooking his finger and drawing it toward him—he pushes his hands vigorously outward, and then gives a little backward gesture. And if he wants his friend to go away, sure enough he starts to beckon.

It is the land of the wrong way round. For if you are observant you will notice that this trait is repeated a hundred times in the national life. Take the case of language.

One of the great difficulties of learning modern Greek lies in the words "yes" and "no." In the other languages one learns the negative always begins with an "n." In French it is non, in German nein, in Spanish and Italian and English it is no. And so when you hear a Greek say nay you think, quite naturally, that he means "no." But nay is the Greek for "yes," and when you want to say "no" you have to make strange noises in your throat which make you feel quite ready to agree to anything.

When you arrive in Athens, you must not expect people to call on you. You have to call on them first and leave cards on quantities of people with highly barbaric names and highly civilized butlers. (The Greeks have a passion for leaving cards, and I have seen an elaborate screen decorated with the names of thousands of callers in the house of a particularly popular hostess.)

Finally, I have just eaten a meal in which we began with a sort of liqueur and ended with white wine and tea. I have just received a letter which was addressed on the envelope to "Esquire Nichols." Have you any need of further proof?

### New Sense of Flight.

Flying requires the development of a new special sense, the sense of flight. This sense is not inborn; it may be developed, but cannot be created all at once. There are men of splendid physical equipment and intelligence who could never make more than passable aviators. A good aviator should feel entirely at ease in space.

He should be able to recognize at once the slightest trouble with his machine in any one of the three dimensions of space. He should react to the invisible movements of the atmosphere. The capacity to feel or sense conditions in the air and to respond properly with precise muscular contractions comes only through training, but these are based on normal physiological bodily conditions that are not possessed by all men. —Edward C. Schneider, in the April Yale Review.

### Hard-Worked Cabinet Official.

John W. Weeks breathes a very sincere sigh of relief at the end of each week of his official life. Being secretary of war and frequently called upon to testify before some committee of congress is only part of his duties. He is also chairman of the council of national defense, a member of the Smithsonian institution, the Arlington memorial amphitheater commission, chairman of the commission on memorial to women of the Civil war, president of the national reservation commission, on the Grant memorial commission, chairman of the Meade memorial commission, on the United States interdepartmental social hygiene board, member of the Rock creek and Potomac parkway commission and chairman of the federal water power commission. Aside from that he has nothing to do but try to beat President Harding playing golf.—Washington Star.

### Decorated Table Knives.

In the Sixteenth century it was customary to put on one side of the blades of table knives the musical notes of the benedictition or grace before meat, and on the other side the grace after meat.

### Lines to Be Remembered.

Quiet minds cannot be perplexed or frightened, but go on in fortune or misfortune at their own private pace, like a clock during a thunderstorm.—R. L. Stevenson.

### Korean Peasants Wear White.

The peasant women of Korea wear white entirely. They wash their gowns annually—have sort of a picnic and do it up all at once—by way of celebrating the Korean New Year.

### Time to Reach Ideals.

"I have to tell you, miss, that it will need five years of intensive training before you can sing as well as you think you can now."—Stockholm Sondags Nisse.

Established 1758

# The Mercury.

Newport, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 141
House Telephone 1010

## Saturday, July 8, 1922

"Is the Senate in for revision downwards" asks a Boston paper. We should say, emphatically, yes, if the nominations already made in the state wide primary regions are a sample of what are to come later.

Newport certainly had a "safe and sane" Fourth of July. It was likewise the quietest one in her history. It was more like Sunday than a big national holiday, and what is always expected to be a noisy one at that.

The City Manager plan of municipal government is being adopted by more and more cities constantly. The latest to adopt this plan is the city of Auburn, Me. So far as we know no city that has adopted this plan of city government has ever returned to the old method.

The people of Maine have got tired of the state wide primary law and are going to repeal it at the next meeting of the legislature. New York and other states are looking the same way. It is thought that the time is not far distant when a state primary will be a thing of the past.

A New York clergyman recently attacked President Faunce of Brown University, and several other Baptist clergymen, some of whom are dead, calling them infidels. Among people who know Rev. Dr. Faunce such charges will have little weight. The only reply President Faunce makes to such charges is that "that the assailant of great Christian leaders, now dead, deserves no answer."

The town of Bristol is entitled to first prize for having the biggest Fourth of July celebration of any town or city in the state. In fact, she was the only town that had a celebration worth mentioning. They had a big military and civic parade, consisting of five divisions; afterwards an oration in the town hall, and numerous other events which in spite of the rain made the day a lively one.

Massachusetts is entering upon a red hot political campaign. Attorney General Allen has pitched his hat in the ring against Governor Cox, and ex-Speaker Walker is going to try for Lodge's seat in the U. S. Senate. On the Democratic side there are already two candidates for Governor, ex-Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, and Attorney Whipple, one of Boston's leading lawyers. Look out for red hot times in the old Bay State from now on till November.

Admiral Sims, in the Providence Sunday Journal, scores ex-Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels' book, severely. He calls it "clever, misleading, absolutely unreliable and therefore dangerous." The Admiral goes on to show by official record and sworn testimony its many falsehoods. He cites much documentary evidence given in the hearings before the Senate Naval Investigating committee, which prove how utterly untrustworthy is the book. He also mentions where other testimony can be found, and adds "Without these antidotes at hand, Mr. Daniels' book is dangerous and a menace to the Navy and to the country's defence."

President Harding's administration is doing good work in cutting down the United States debt. During the year ending June 30, a reduction was made of $1,014,000,000. This is a good showing; and if kept up the great burden of taxation may, at no far distant period, be lessened. A reduction of $175,000,000 was made in the month of June. The total indebtedness of the United States is now $22,963,000,000. When we came out of the Civil War with a debt of a little over two billions we thought that so big that it never would be paid. Now we look upon a debt of twenty-three billions with complacency.

The Providence Journal on Sunday last devoted an entire page to the effect the three years of prohibition has had on the state, and its enforcement or non-enforcement. While the Volstead act has by no means been thoroughly enforced the Journal has found that drunkenness, and other ill effects from the use of intoxicating liquors, have been greatly reduced in the past three years. Unfortunately for the complete success of the law, the Journal finds that the arrests for drunkenness in the cities of Providence, Pawtucket and Newport have largely increased in 1921 over the three years previous. In Newport, for instance, the arrests for drunkenness in 1917, the first year of prohibition, were 551; in 1918, 197; in 1919, 151; in 1920, 199; in 1921, 304. In Providence and Pawtucket the arrests in 1921 increased in the same way. All of which would seem to show that the prohibition law is being violated as much now as ever.

## FALSE TEACHING OF HISTORY

A pernicious attempt is being made in some parts of the South to make the coming generation believe that the slaveholding propaganda did not start the War of the Rebellion, but that the martyred President Lincoln compelled the South to secede. A Georgia historian, known as Miss Mildred Rutherford, has written what claims to be a Southern history, in which she blames the President for, as she claims, forcing the Civil War on the South. A meeting of Confederate veterans recently, after declaring that the South had no alternative but to secede, commended the so-called history and recommended that it be taught in all the schools of the South. This is a most pernicious attempt to unload the responsibility for their rebellious acts on the man who saved them from the folly of their own rebellious doings and brought them back into a united country. Long before Lincoln was thought of as President, the South was threatening rebellion if they were not allowed their own way as regards the barbarous institution of slavery. War was begun by the South by the attack on Fort Sumter before the President had had time to formulate any program of action towards those who had for years been preparing for rebellion.

A prominent speaker in New York a few days ago voiced the sentiment of the North when he said: "The Southern states seceded because they knew that Lincoln would perform the duty which he assumed by his oath of office. Lincoln never forced the war; he was a peace loving man, but he was not afraid of man or devil. His inaugural address proves that all he wanted was a united country."

Another prominent speaker said: "A most outrageous attempt to pervert school children into believing that Lincoln started the Civil War has just been made. If ever a lie was passed, this is one. There was strife in the South long before Lincoln was thought of in public life. He loved peace and detested war. I hope that this falsehood will bring from the North a stinging rebuke to the South, that will show them that we are as loyal as in 1861."

All the world knows that the South brought on the Civil War. Every intelligent Southerner knows it, and will admit it if honest.

Such false teachings of history to the youth of the South will have a tendency to do much harm, and should be repudiated before they have become fastened in the minds of the coming generation.

It is of interest to know that many Southern papers take an entirely different view from that taken by the Confederate veterans. One of the best statements we have seen is from the Arkansas Gazette, which says:

It is unfortunate that the Confederate veterans' convention adopted a resolution by its historical committee recommending the use in Southern schools of a history written by a Georgian, in which, according to report, it is stated that Abraham Lincoln "deliberately and personally conceived the war between the states."

Of course, well informed Southerners know that Abraham Lincoln did nothing of the kind. Abraham Lincoln was one of our country's greatest and best men. Southerners recognize this and honor his memory.

There is ample ground for justification of the South's resort to arms without distortion of history. The South probably lost more than any other part of the country by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, for Lincoln was far-seeing and was just and had a great heart.

The above is very good for a Southern paper, but when it states that "The South had ample ground for justification of resort to arms," it is shooting wide of the mark. There was absolutely no justification for the Southern rebellion, and all the world knows it. The South had ruled the nation for the first seventy-five years of its existence. Now the power was slipping from it, the North was beginning to claim some rights in national government. Slavery was beginning to be looked upon as not the God given institution that the South claimed it to be, and the hot headed Southern leaders precipitated the war to perpetuate its pet institution. As the issue proved they took the most effectual means of ridding the nation of this one great blot on its fair escutcheon.

The total registration of voters in this state has fallen considerable from the 1920 figures, which was to be expected. That was Presidential year, which always brings out the largest vote. The registration this year in the whole state is 122,979, as against 149,487 in 1920. The women voters this year number 57,760 as against 75,805 in 1920. Part of this falling off in the registry list is accounted for from the fact that many of the women this year are on the tax list. The registration in this county is as follows Newport, women 2424, men 1929, total 4353 against 6543 in 1920; Jamestown, women 190, men 161, total 351 against 476; Middletown, women 75, men 55, total 130 against 271; Portsmouth, women 88, men 83, total 171 against 359; Little Compton, women 49, men 31, total 118 against 150; Tiverton, women 216, men 283, total 499, a gain of one over 1920; New Shoreham, women 127, men 119, total 237, a gain of 5 over 1920. On the whole the registration is much larger than it was expected to be some weeks ago.

## HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE WITH A PHONE

We alluded some weeks since to the visit of President Hayes and most of his Cabinet to Newport and Providence in 1877, when Hon. Charles C Van Zandt of this city was Governor, and of his entertainment here. The Providence Journal gives an interesting story of the President's first experience with the telephone, on that visit. It was at Rocky Point. A special wire was arranged connecting him with Prof. Bell, himself, the inventor of the telephone, who was at that time at the City Hotel in Providence.

He put one instrument over his ear, and Fred A. Gower, managing agent for the inventor, took the other. "Prof. Bell," he said, "I have the honor to present to you the President of the United States, who is listening at the other telephone. Do you understand?" While all looked on absorbed, "the President listened carefully, while a gradually increasing smile wreathed his lips, and wonder shone in his eyes more and more, until he took the little instrument from his ear, looked at it a moment in surprise and remarked, 'That is wonderful.'" The conversation was not long and at the close the President said he could hear words, but could not always make out sentences.

It is hard to imagine that up to 1877 no President of the United States had ever talked through the telephone, and that then it was difficult to talk the distance of from Rocky Point to Providence. Now the phone is in almost every house in the land and the distance one may talk is almost unlimited.

## NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR ROADS

Federal aid for road construction will be continued as a result of the authorization of additional appropriations for this work amounting to $100,000,000 carried by the Post Office Appropriation bill, signed by President Harding on June 19. Of this sum $50,000,000 is authorized for the fiscal year beginning July 1 and $65,000,000 and $75,000,000 respectively, for each of the two succeeding years. In addition $6,500,000 is authorized for forest roads for each of the fiscal years 1923 and 1924.

In the apportionment of the funds for the fiscal year ending in 1923 New York receives $2,464,299, New Jersey $628,584, Connecticut $320,599, Massachusetts $730,784, New Hampshire $243,750, Maine $463,440, Rhode Island $248,750, and Pennsylvania $2,265,969. These funds must be matched by the states.

"Car climbs tree and stays there" is the heading in a daily paper. Presumably it was a Ford. The Ford cars have the reputation of being fool proof. It is therefore to be expected that tree climbing is one of its accomplishments. The auto in question was in Cohasset, Mass. It was driven by a drunken man and when found it was perched on the topmost branches of an apple tree, some thirty-five feet from the ground. The driver was in the gutter drunk, but not much hurt.

Jazz Records and Song Hits

A2880—$1.00
Fi Fo Fum—One Step
Dancing Honeymoon—Fox Trot

A2879—$1.00
Just Another Kiss—W
Ah There—Fox Trot

A2883—$1.00
Mohammed—Fox Trot
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A2895—$1.00
Bo-La-Bo—Fox Trot
Venetian Moon—Fox Trot

A2898—$1.00
Kid from Madrid—Al Jolson
C-U-B-A—Kaufman

We ship Records all over the country.

PLUMMER'S MUSIC STORE
NEWPORT, R. I

Weekly Calendar JULY 1922

STANDARD TIME

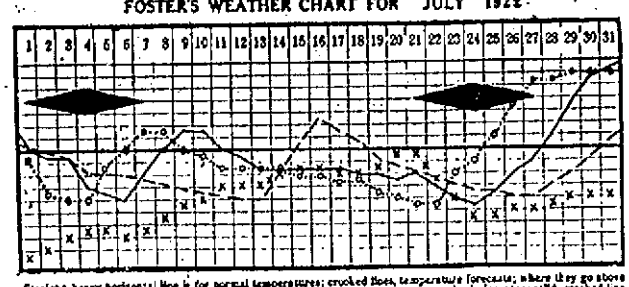
| | Sun rises | Sun sets | Moon rises | High Water Morn | High Water Eve |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Sat | 4 15 | 7 25 | rises | 6 45 | 7 08 |
| 9 Sun | 4 16 | 7 24 | 7 34 | 7 30 | 7 52 |
| 10 Mon | 4 16 | 7 24 | 8 11 | 8 15 | 8 36 |
| 11 Tues | 4 17 | 7 23 | 8 48 | 9 00 | 9 19 |
| 12 Wed | 4 18 | 7 23 | 9 17 | 9 45 | 10 02 |
| 13 Thurs | 4 19 | 7 22 | 9 43 | 10 31 | 10 47 |
| 14 Fri | 4 19 | 7 22 | 10 13 | 11 17 | 11 31 |

First quarter July 1, 5.53 evening
Full moon, July 8 1.05 evening
Last quarter July 17, 6.13 morning
New moon July 24, 7.48 morning
Last quarter, July 30, 11.23 evening

## Deaths.

In this city, June 30, Jeremiah Clifford.
In this city July 1, Mary wife of Bartholomew Shea.
In this city 1st inst., Jane, widow of J. Dennis Ferris.
In this city, 2nd inst., William Rainey, in his 58th year.
In this city July 6, Francis, infant son of Louis and Frances Silvia.
In Tiverton, R. I., 5th inst., Dr. Edward P. Stimson, in his 74th year.

FOSTER'S WEATHER CHART FOR JULY 1922



Straight, heavy horizontal line is for normal temperatures; crooked lines, temperature forecasts; where they go above normal line means warmer, below means cooler; diamonds are for severe storms and rain increase; solid, crooked line for all north of latitude 36 between meridian 90 and Rockies crest; broken line for north of 36, between meridian 90 and Rockies crest, also Louisiana and Mississippi; X line, east of meridian 90, north of 36. O line, north of 36 and west of Rockies crest.

Washington, D. C., July 8.—Within three years a destructive drouth will strike a large section of North America and more than one important crop will fail for that section. At least the seed and labor of planting and sowing can be saved and other crops take the place of those that must fail on account of that great drouth. I am not making errors about these future great drouths and those who keep their eyes open about these great and important weather events will profit thereby. I can take the horse to water but I cannot make him drink. Some will profit by, others miss this opportunity.

The winter drouth in South America is expected to show bad results in July. These results in Brazil, Uruguay, Bolivia and Argentina are expected to be similar to the effects of a winter drouth on our American wheat. Their July drouth matches a January drouth in America. The foliage of the plant may be fair and the yield of wheat low. Crop weather in Australia and South America are now similar, except in the latter a drouth and the former a shortage of moisture.

The government reports on crop conditions are very misleading and injurious to the American people who would be benefitted by a discontinuance of the crop reports that come from the department of agriculture. I do not accuse of false reports but the methods mislead the public. The millionnaire speculators in grain and cotton could not desire a method of crop reports to suit themselves better than the methods of the Agriculture department. If the father of the Secretary of Agriculture—whom I knew well—was at the head of that department he would abolish the methods of those reports; he was sure a friend to the public.

I am expecting better cotton crop weather for July; equally as good for Canadian crops, except on the northern parts of the Pacific slope; fair crop weather for American spring wheat; fair for corn east of meridian 90; not so good for corn west of meridian 90 and north of latitude 36. Farmers who sell their grain now will regret.

Northwest—Normal temperatures near 14 will continue several days; not much rain or storm; fine harvest weather will continue to near 29.

Southwest—Great high temperature wave during week centering on 16; not much rain; good cotton weather.

Northeast—Quiet weather; temperatures a little below normal; no great extremes of temperatures; fair corn weather.

Pacific Slope—Monotonous temperatures; normal rain, which means in this case, near nothing; a pleasant place to live in summer; a delightful country.

Sowing of winter grain is nearing; study the problem carefully. Not so much risk of seed waste and work is now probable. A great drouth is before a large section of North America and should be prepared for. A series of great drouths have started and will be hitting some large section of the world all the time. North America's time is coming. It would not be good policy for me to publish the time and place now. But I repeat don't sell your grain at this time.

## BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Mrs. Kathrine Palmer and Mr. Howard Denver of Providence were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sidney McClaren the past week.

Mr. James E. Morgan and family have again leased the Sylvanus Willis cottage, where they will remain for the season.

Lester E. Dodge of New York city, spent the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Uriah B. Dodge, at her home on Main street.

News was received from Washington, D. C., this week that the reappointment of S. Martin Rose to the Postmastership of the local office was confirmed by President Harding on Friday, June 30th.

Editor Mercury:

According to many of Block Island's self respecting citizens, the conditions now existing in the town, especially the thickly populated district, are about as low and degrading as has been known in many years. Such conditions certainly do not add to the good reputation of the community, nor do they add to the character of the citizens of the town. What Block Island needs is the support and patronage of all decent and self respecting as well as law abiding people from all points in New England, and in order to gain these ends, common decency, with proper regard for the laws of the State and land must be observed before any appreciable results can be expected to be accomplished. According to many complainants the present conditions are a disgrace to any civilized and Christian community.

"A Block Islander."
July 5, 1922.

The weather for the past ten days has been anything but summerish. In fact, it has been more like late in the fall. It rained every day from Saturday till Thursday; then it came off cold enough for November. Such weather as we have been having is bad for summer resorts. If the weather man does not give us some better weather soon the summer will be a failure. The Government will do well to get better weather predictors at the helm. All the early part of the week they kept telling that the weather was "fair," still it kept on raining. Thursday it was to be "fair and much warmer;" on the contrary it was cloudy all day and cold enough for furnace fires.

Mrs. Mary Louise Ledyard Colt, wife of Senator LeBaron B. Colt, died at her home in Bristol Sunday in the 71st year of her age. She was a most estimable lady and had a host of friends in this state and elsewhere. Her husband has the sympathy of the entire state in his great loss.

And now it is proposed to form a big Milk Union, in which is to be combined 30,000 New England farmers. They are to unite under one banner and re-arrange their business so there will be cooperation and not competition. How the consumer will fare is a question for after consideration.

The Buick coupe of Dr. William A. Sherman was wrecked in Portsmouth Tuesday night, after having been stolen from his yard at Broadway and Rhode Island avenue. The machine was found abandoned in Portsmouth and will require substantial repairs.

Plans are already being made for the observance of Labor Day by a large program of athletic sports.

We are now on the last half of 1922. The shortening days prove this. The days have now shortened 9 minutes. The sun rises at 5.15 and sets at 8.25, daylight saving time. Full moon today at 1.08 p. m.

Former Governor R. Livingston Beeckman entertained a gathering of Republican leaders of the State at Land's End on Thursday.

The Corporation of Channing Memorial Church is to wait a short time longer before issuing a call to the vacant pastorate.

### Nature's Wonderful Power.

Beside the moist clods the slender flags arise filled with the sweetness of the earth. Out of the darkness under—that darkness which knows no day save when the plowshare opens its chinks—they have come to the light. . . . Yonder a steam-plow pants up the hill, groaning with its own strength, yet all that strength and might of wheels, and piston, and chains, cannot drag from the earth one single blade like these. Force cannot make it; it must grow—an easy word to speak or write, in fact full of potency.—Richard Jefferies, in "Out of Doors."

### How Many Stars?

We think of the multitude of stars and would in all probability say that on a clear, frosty, moonless night we see millions of them. In reality, on such a night, if we leave out the faintly luminous milky way, we see fewer than 3,000 distinct stars. In the whole starry sphere, of which we see only half of any given time, there are only a score of first-magnitude stars, beginning with Sirius, the brightest of them, and including stars like Orion's right shoulder and left knee, Betelgeax and Rigel, Vega and Arcturus.

### Seemed to Be Something Wrong.

Kenneth's mother had been to the hospital and Kenneth was waiting impatiently for her return. The day of her homecoming he took a chair up to the window and watched every auto pass with his little nose flattened against the window pane. Suddenly an auto pulled up, his mother looked out and waved, and Kenneth dashed madly out to the steps to greet her. Mother was overjoyed at seeing him, she began to cry, and Kenneth looked at her and said: "Ooh, mother dear, ain't you all well yet?"

### Ascribed to Unknown Race.

Pits or shallow wells for the collection of oil were found in the United States by the earliest explorers, and are believed to have been the work of that race which lived here before the Indians came from Asia or Northern Africa, or wherever they did come from. The belief is that these pits for oil were dug by those unknown and unaccountable people who built mounds in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, worked lead ores in Kentucky and mined copper in the Lake Superior region.

### Easy.

"George, you should get married," advised the married man. "It is wonderful to have a home waiting for you when you return at night. There is ecstacy in caring for a garden and a lawn; you can raise a dog from a pup, children are adorable and no trouble at all, a wife is an inspiration, and even if she does get suspicious you can always talk her out of it." "I could if I could lie like you can," said the bachelor, thoughtfully. —Wayside Tales.

### Says Uncle Eben.

"De truth," said Uncle Eben, "is all dat counts in de long run. Tellin' a man de world is flat instid o' round, simply reminds him of de fack dat it ain't."

## BOSTON MARKET REVIEW

For Week Ending July 1, 1922

Prepared by U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates

### BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK AND DRESSED MEAT MARKET

Light receipts and good demand brought steady prices on better grades, while poorer kinds were weak to lower. Good and medium steers and oxen brought $5.00-8.50 per 100 lbs., with a few at $9.00. Butcher cattle, cows and heifers went to $3.50-8.50, few at $7.50. Bulls $4.50-5.50, canner cows and heifers $2.25-3.75 per 100 lbs. Receipts of calves were light and market weak on thin kinds with light and medium lots going at $10.00-11.00, and a few choice at $12.50 per 100 lbs. Hogs were steady with bulk of sales $11.25-11.75 per 100 lbs. Under generally moderate receipts, fresh beef has been fairly active; prices being steady with good steers today selling at $15.00-15.50 and medium $14.50-15.00 per 100 lbs.

### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Liberal to heavy supplies, fairly good buying demand and prices steady to slightly lower. First transparent apples from Maryland brought $4.00 a bu. basket, but price later declined to $2.00-2.50. Native asparagus lower at $3.00-5.00 a bu. box. Connecticut beans in 28 qt. hampers selling well, fax at $2.50-2.75 and green $2.00-2.50. Connecticut beets 4-5c and carrots 6-8c a bunch. Native beets lower at 75c-$1.00 a bu. box, and carrots at 75c-$1.25 a dozen bunches. Baltimore cabbage declined sharply, then recovered under lighter receipts to $1.50-1.75 per 100 lb. crate. Native cabbage mostly $1.50 a barrel. Southern blackberries 15-25c and Pennsylvania blueberries 25-30c a quart. Hudson River sour cherries 10-15c and red currants mostly 10-12c a qt. Native cucumbers lower at $3.00-7.00 a bu. box. Native gooseberries 15-20c a qt. Native lettuce steady at 60c-$1.00 a bu. box. New Jersey Lettuce $1.50-2.00 a crate. California Bermuda onions lower at $3.00-3.50 a crate. First Kentucky yellow onions of season $3.75-4.00 per 100 lbs. sack. Native peas lower at $2.50-3.50, and parsley at mostly $2.50 a bu box. Georgia Hiley peaches lower at $2.50-3.00 a crate. New potatoes steady best Virginias $5.00-5.25 and Norfolks at $4.00-4.50 a barrel. Maine potatoes higher at $1.25-1.50 per 100 lbs. Hudson River red raspberries lower at 10-15 a pint. Native rhubarb lower 50-75c a bu. Native scallions lower 50-55c, and spinach higher 75c-1.25 a bu. box. Native strawberries steady at 15-25c qt. Mississippi tomatoes in oversupply and lower, 50-65c a crate. Southern watermelons steady 40-50c each weighing 24-26 lbs.

### DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

Butter market has been firm the past week with gradually rising prices. Demand has been good for the better grades which have been kept well cleaned up. Some export business has been developed taking mostly 37-55 score butter around 32-36c. Western extras 39c Northern extras 40-42c. Cheese market firm with a slight advance in prices. Demand has been mostly for twins around 21-22c with single daisies 21-21½c. Young Americas 21-21½c. Eggs steady with very little trading. Bulk of demand has been for Current Receipts around 24-25c with some graded receipts up to 26c Storage Packed continue slow around 25½-26½c on firsts with some finer quality selling up to 28½c. Fancy Nearby Hennerys firm 34-35c in a wholesale way.

Under the leadership of Bishop Lawrence and B. Preston Clark, the Episcopal Theological School of Cambridge, Mass., will immediately enter upon a campaign to raise an endowment fund of $1,000,000.

A final effort to bring all the states of the union into line to abolish child labor was urged by Secretary Hoover in an address to the national conference of social work in Providence. Failing this, he declared, an amendment to the federal constitution was the only alternative to overcome "a blight that in its measure is more deplorable than war."

Miss M. Sylvia Donaldson, '71, of Brockton, pensioned school teacher after 44 years of service, announced her candidacy for a Republican nomination for representative to the General Court in the 10th Plymouth, Mass., district. She is a member of the school committee, local leader of the Junior Red Cross, and widely known throughout the state.

Eldren A. Mitchell, stock broker recently found guilty of several counts of larceny from women clients, some of whom were widows, was given from three and one-half to five years in Massachusetts state's prison by Judge Keating. Wilfred Mulvey, head of the brokerage firm which operated as the Mulvey company, was given from two and one-half to four years in state prison.

James J. O'Connell of Lawrence, Mass., a medical student at the Middlesex College at Cambridge, and his wife, Mrs. Elsie Strickland O'Connell, have petitioned the Essex county superior court for the right legally to change the surname to Cornell. The reason set forth is that Mr. O'Connell believes that the change of his name will materially assist him in the practise of medicine.

According to a report of the Boston Chamber of Commerce the prices of fresh fruits and vegetables in Boston and vicinity will remain comparatively high and may even increase, unless local marketing conditions radically improve. With a population of more than 800,000, Boston today is using the same marketing facilities, with the exception of a few additional areas, that it used when the population was only 60,000.

Massachusetts, which was living outside its income at the rate of 76 cents per capita annually in 1914 and 32 cents per capita in 1917, settled down in 1920, lived inside its income and was able to meet all governmental costs from the year's revenues, according to a report on financial statistics of cities issued by the department of commerce. The total revenues in Massachusetts in 1920 per capita were $12.75 and the total governmental costs $10.30, as compared with $5.28 and $8.60, respectively, in 1917, and $6.73 and $7.49, respectively, in 1914.

The College of Agriculture of the University of Maine and the Maine Farm Bureau have recommended to the United States Department of Agriculture the appointment of several new county demonstration agents in home economics in the extension service of the university.

MME. SAMUEL GRACIE

Popular Lady of Washington's Diplomatic Set

Mme. Samuel Gracie, beautiful wife of the first secretary of the Brazilian embassy in Washington, is one of the popular members of the diplomatic circle.

# 40 AMERICANS FREE, OTHERS TAKEN CAPTIVE

## Mexican Bandits Leave Aguada, But It Is Not Known Whether Ransom Was Paid.

Washington.—Advices to the State Department from Tampico served to change materially the situation in the Mexican oil region resulting from the holding for ransom, by a rebel band, of 40 American employees of the Aguada camp of the Cortez Oil Company, an American-owned concern. Consul Shaw reported that the rebel chief, Gorozave, and his men left the camp after a 24-hour stay.

The message seemed to have cleared the air, but on its heels came another dispatch filed by the consul, saying that the rebels had seized the Pecera camp of the British-owned La Corona Company and that about half a dozen Americans were among the 85 men held there.

In demanding 9,000 pesos for the surrender of the Pecera property and the employees, the rebels fixed July 2 as the date by which payment must be made. Whether the 15,000 pesos demanded at the Aguada camp was paid was not stated in any of the messages received.

The State Department promptly instructed Charge Summerlin, at Mexico City, to make representations in regard to adequate protection for an American held in connection with the new raid on the British-owned company. Mr. Summerlin also was directed to press Mexican Federal authorities to capture and punish the bandits who captured A. Bruce Bielaski. Beyond these new representations to the Obregon government there was no indication the State Department intended to move at present.

## WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

NEW YORK.—Elmore D. Dier, once head of the brokerage firm of E. D. Dier & Company, which failed for $4,000,000 last January, was indicted by the grand jury for grand larceny and bucketing.

PARIS.—Madame Georges Breyer, of Lyons, achieved the distinction of being the first woman to give birth to a child in an airplane.

LONDON.—Chief Justice Taft was presented with an oak pew in which the ancestors of George Washington sat in the parish church in Sulgrave village. This historic seat in British church, is 1,100 years old.

PARIS.—French senate gives Poincare vote of confidence.

NEW YORK.—Fifteen hundred actors and actresses are said to have been customers of the stock brokerage firm of E. M. Fuller & Company, which closed its doors with liabilities believed to exceed $3,000,000. Most of these are lamenting the loss.

NEW YORK.—Jack Dempsey champion, through his manager, Jack Kearns, agreed to meet Harry Wills, negro heavyweight champion, in a battle for the world's title. There is no indication that the fight will take place before next summer.

NEW YORK.—A dividend of 2 per cent was declared by the directors of American Shipbuilding Company.

MACON, GA.—Former Mayor Glen Toole was awarded 12 cents damages here by the Superior Court jury which heard his libel suit against The Macon Telegraph. He sued for $50,000, alleging defamation of character in an article published on May 31, 1921.

PARIS.—The new Prince of Monaco has given up his commission as a brigadier general in the French army to become commander-in-chief of his country's little army of 135 men—the smallest standing army in the world.

An unidentified man, about 55 years old, killed himself on Boston Common, explaining in a note, "Prohibition got me in this free country." The rest of the note, which was found in a pocket, read: "It is impossible to go any farther. Forgive me for what I am doing." It was signed, "Unknown."

# RAIL TRAFFIC SLOWED UP

## Reports as to Men Out Conflict, Unions Claiming 100% Tie-Up on 128 of 201 Big Roads.

### WATCH MAINTENANCE MEN

**Lines Using Outside Men—Many Applicants for Jobs—New York Railway Employment Agencies Are Swamped With Applications.**

Chicago.—Railway executives, union leaders and the United States Railroad Labor Board marked time in the country-wide strike of shopmen, while train service continued uninterrupted by Saturday's walkout.

B. M. Jewell, head of the shopmen, who ignored the orders of the Labor Board to appear before it and explain his strike action, spent the day at union headquarters receiving reports from all sections of the country. While he refused to give any figures, he asserted that the walkout was "practically 100 per cent."

Railway executives, however, claimed that probably less than 90 per cent of the 401,000 repairmen had joined the walkout. Because of the Sunday holiday they said that they had been unable to make a complete survey of their shopmen, but that train service would continue, regardless of how many laid down their tools.

With the union leaders refusing to treat with the Labor Board, the railway executives asserting that the dispute was entirely between their former employees and the government, and the Labor Board assuring the full protection of the government, interest in railway circles was centered on Detroit, where the executive council of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees will meet to canvass the strike ballot of the trackmen. Hope was expressed by the rail executives that the maintenance of way men would not join the walkout.

Jewell explained he ignored the Labor Board's summons because the board failed to exclude from wage reduction hearings almost 80 roads that had in part or wholly violated rulings of the government tribunal, which, he said, has caused railway employees to regard the board with no slight misgivings.

"Practically all of these 80 roads violated decisions of the Labor Board," Jewell said. "Yet they were included in the wage reduction hearings. If the board had ruled that these roads were not entitled to participate in these hearings the respect of railroad labor for the tribunal would have been increased materially.

"Railroad labor would then have looked upon the board as a tribunal willing and ready to deal out justice. If this had been done, the officials of the shop crafts could have gone to the men with this as an argument and averted the strike. But this was not done and postponement of the strike was humanly impossible."

New York.—While union leaders of striking rail crafts claimed that the walkout in the metropolitan district of New York City was "100 per cent successful," rail officials declared that not more than 15,000 of the 23,000 men in the district had obeyed the call.

Recruiting of strike breakers continued at railroad and private agencies. Several roads reported that vacancies created by the walkout at 10 a. m. Saturday could be "more than filled."

To this statement operating chiefs of the New York Central, the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven & Hartford, the three roads in this district most vitally affected by the strike, added that numbers of old employees who joined the strikers had reported for duty.

Fragmentary reports continue to come in from outlying shops, yards and terminals, but neither rail officials nor union leaders have attempted to tabulate returns.

A fleet of taxicabs was used in rounding them up and transporting them to the labor bureaus. A score of private detectives guarded the strike breakers until they boarded trains for out-of-town destinations. Before being engaged they had to pass muster before experienced employment managers, sent here by the various railroads.

### SIG AIRSHIP IN PLUNGE

**Admiral Salazar and Crew of 20 Men Have Remarkable Escape.**

London.—A dispatch to the Central News from Rome says Admiral Salazar and a crew of 20 men had a miraculous escape from death when a large airship in which they were proceeding to Taranto plunged headlong into the sea. Boats put out from the shore immediately after the accident and rescued the Admiral and the ship's personnel, all of whom were injured. Admiral Salazar was seriously hurt.

### LENIN TO SOW AND REAP

**To Plant Seeds of Content on Farm at Doctor's Orders**

Riga.—Premier Lenin of Soviet Russia has started farming and in the next few months will devote himself exclusively to reorganize a community farm of 200 acres near Moscow.

Lenin agreed to abandon his office cares and lead an outdoor life after the German and Russian specialist insisted this was absolutely necessary. Lenin has been from intercourse with politicians

Springfield, Mass. street railway employees who own automobiles, will hereafter cease to act as voluntary or involuntary jitneymen, as a result of an order posted in all offices of the company. The order forbids employees to give their neighbors a ride when those neighbors might otherwise patronize the trolley system.

MARGERITE ERICKSON

Rich Young Lady Is "Seeing America First"

Known as Chicago's wealthiest orphan, Miss Margerite Erickson has started from Los Angeles on a "See American First" tour that will take her into every state in the Union. She is accompanied by her foster-mother, Mrs. Walter J. Gibbons, widow of a Chicago jurist.

# WM. ROCKEFELLER'S MILLIONS TO FAMILY

## Three Children Get Shares in Trust, While Percy A. Gets Most of His Outright.

New York.—The will of William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, filed for probate in the surrogate's court, leaves to his four children the greater part of his estate, variously estimated to be worth anywhere from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000. The will contains no hint of the actual value of the estate. It says that the value of the real property is "over $10,000," and places a similar valuation on the personal property. Mr. Rockefeller died on June 24.

The instrument was filed by the executors, William G. and Percy A. Rockefeller, sons, and John A. Garver, described as "my friend" by Mr. Rockefeller. Simultaneously there were filed consents to the will, executed by Mrs. D. H. McAlpin and Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge, daughters of Mr. Rockefeller. Within a day or two it is expected that formal proof letters testamentary will be issued.

The will was executed on September 5, 1919, only a short time before the death of Mrs. Rockefeller, which occurred in January, 1920. When the document was drawn by Mr. Rockefeller he established for her benefit an $8,000,000 trust fund and also bequeathed to her the city residence, 663 Fifth avenue; the country home, Rockwell Hall, near Tarrytown, and their camp with 57,000 acres of land at Bay Pond, Franklin county.

The residuary estate, with the exception of household effects, motor cars, ornaments and other articles bequeathed to Mrs. Rockefeller, was left in equal parts to the four children of Mr. Rockefeller. The will contains no bequest to charity.

## LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Representative Voight, Republican, of Wisconsin, defended his action in conducting a single-handed filibuster in the house for several days, and denied accusations it had cost the government $281,000 a day.

The labor board ruling reducing the pay of more than a million railroad employes will be vigorously upheld by the government.

The senate passed the navy "scrapping" bill providing for American observance of the arms conference treaty in reducing capital ships. Minor senate amendments sent the house bill to conference.

Senator McCumber's defeat in North Dakota primary conceded on face of his dwindling lead.

Reorganization of coal industry to be undertaken after President Harding's meeting with miners and operators.

Senate committee advocates purchase of Cape Cod Canal by the government.

Harding has agricultural leaders as guests at White House dinner to discuss ship subsidy legislation.

Senator Myers attacks moving pictures as promoting bad morals, especially among the young.

Harding summons coal operators and miners to Washington to devise way to end strike.

Investigation of New York Cotton Exchange asked by Georgia member of the house.

Democrats decide to let tariff bill pass within six weeks.

Announcement by Representative Joseph W. Fordney, that he will not seek re-election revived talk of breaking seniority rule in the house in the future.

Freight rates drop 25 per cent following break in the intercostal conference.

Preliminary steps to hold up the act establishing a new Massachusetts state department of administration and finance and to refer it to the people at the election this fall were taken when a referendum petition was filed at the office of the secretary of state. Fifteen thousand names must be secured within 90 days.

# O'CONNOR TAKEN; FORT BLOWN UP

## Liam Mellowes Taken by Free State Troops With All Chief Staff Officers.

### GREAT BLAST SHAKES CITY

**Burying Fifty Attackers in Four Courts' Ruin—British Troops Attacked; New Buildings Fortified—Dublin Cut Off From South.**

Dublin, June 30.—Irish rebels, who for two days held the Four Courts Building, in the center of Dublin, against a steady bombardment from Free State Troops, surrendered unconditionally. The Four Courts structure had been blown up by explosives.

The explosion was terrific, killing thirty Free State Troops as well as an undetermined number of the rebels within, scattering bits of iron, mortar and official papers all over the city, and wrecking the building.

The defeat of the Dublin rebels is believed to foreshadow the end of armed resistance in South Ireland to Free State authority. Severe fighting was reported from two or three localities, chiefly in County Donegal, where irregular forces attacked the Free Staters at Buncrana and Letterkenny with bombs, rifles and machine guns. The Republicans were quickly surrounded and forced to capitulate. Those not killed or wounded were taken prisoner. The provisional government troops have a tremendous superiority in both arms and ammunition and, as they hold all roads and other means of communication, it is felt that the rebels cannot hold out long.

The cause of the explosion, which occurred about noon, was not definitely established. One report was that the Free Staters had mined the building. Another was that the large supply of ammunition which the rebels had accumulated had been fired by Free State shells. There also is the possibility, not now explorable, that the rebels themselves, hopeless of longer withstanding the terrific attack from all quarters, decided to blow up their stronghold because of the toll it would take on the attacking forces.

Even before the explosion the building was largely in flames. The Free Staters had gained a foothold in it before dawn, and at that time the Republicans sent out emissaries asking for terms. These were flatly refused, and as the battle went on the Republicans withdrew into the rear of the building. Several subterranean passages lead out of the structure, and through these some of the rebels are believed to have fled as the Free Staters advanced.

After the explosion a temporary truce was arranged during which the dead and wounded were removed from the flaming building. Physicians, nurses and stretcher-bearers appeared quickly on the scene and evacuated the fallen. Finally, giving up all hope, the rebels hoisted the white flag over their rampart and an order to cease firing was given. The surrender was made by Ernest O'Malley on behalf of the rebels and was accepted for the Free State by General O'Daly. Rory O'Connor and Liam Mellowes, leaders of the revolting forces, were among the prisoners taken.

Irregular snipers in other parts of the city, unaware of the surrender, continued firing, and the Free Staters kept pedestrians off the streets. The irregulars seized more buildings near the center of the city, and there were indications that they expected assistance from the country. Snipers were most active around Trinity College, Rackville street and Stephen's Green. Several lorries containing bandsmen of a British regiment bound for England were fired on while traveling to Queenstown, but none were wounded.

Crowds collected at Grattan Bridge, whence the copper dome of the Four Courts was barely visible through the smoke. Near the Four Courts physicians in white overalls attended to the wounded, while closely guarded stood 130 republicans, mostly wearing civilian clothes with trench coats. In a very few minutes the task of marching them away began, leaving the Free Staters free to fight the fire in the courts and the snipers in the rest of the city.

The Boston and Albany railroad company has opened its locomotive shop at West Springfield. It will be operated with a full force on a five-days-a-week basis. The closing of the shop on April 26 was attributed to business depression. As business improved the employees were gradually given work.


# PIMPLES ON FACE ITCHED BADLY

## Also On Arms. Could Not Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"My face and arms were affected with large, red pimples that festered and scaled over. The pimples itched badly and grew larger and spread. They were scattered all over my face and caused disfigurement, and at night they burned something terrible so that I could not sleep.

"I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I bought more, and after using one box of Cuticura Ointment, together with the Cuticura Soap, I was healed." (Signed) Miss Thelma Curtis, Box 407, Natick, R.I.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are ideal for every-day toilet uses.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. B, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.



# SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1922

## The Savings Bank of Newport

Newport, R. I.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 15, 1922, begin to draw interest on that date.

INTEREST 4 1-2 PER CENT PER ANNUM



GO FORWARD

with a will and determine to accomplish something worth while. You can do it by making regular deposits with the Industrial Trust Co. Now is the time to open an account.

4 Per Cent. Interest paid on Participation Accounts

Money deposited on or before the 15th of any month, draws interest from the 1st of that month.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)



EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

# SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232 Thames Street Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY

TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Pure Absolutely


# NEWS HAPPENINGS OF GENERAL INTEREST

## Items Gleaned From All Parts of New England

Gold coins to the value of $16,727.73 are listed as personal property in an inventory of the estate of the late Frank W. Robinson, former mayor of Portland, Me., and municipal court judge.

Excited ver discovery that his reservation for Pullman accommodations had been made for the wrong day, Charles F. Adams of Greenwich, Ct., succumbed to a heart attack in Union station, Portland. He died within a few minutes.

Prohibition and rent that it could not pay during the dull summer season resulted in closing Healey's widely known cafe on Washington street, Boston. "It is the same thing," said Atty. C. G. Morse, "that has closed the Hayward, the Thorndike and half a dozen other hotels and cafes. Prohibition is the first reason, and the second is that the landlords refuse to lower the rent.

It is estimated that lobster dealers along the Maine coast lost from $10,000 to $20,000 in lobsters drowned during the big storm which prevailed throughout Maine during the last two weeks. These lobsters were held in pounds, holding from 2000 to 15,000 each. The pounds for the most part are located in small arms of the sea running inshore. The heavy rain filled the ponds with fresh water, literally drowning the lobsters.

Plans for the organization of a third political party composed of members of the state grange and union labor, to be known as the Farmer-Labor party, are being worked out in Massachusetts. Candidates will be pledged to support government ownership of railroads, mines, telegraphs and telephone; control of the meat and packing industry; a tax for a soldiers' bonus on war profiteers; recall of judicial decisions—such as the decision on the child labor law, short-term election of judges, a national initiative and referendum, and a noncontributory old-age pension system.

As compared with 1919, the above figures show a growth of 133,463 in returns filed, as well as an increase in the total net income amounting to $277,598,590, but a decrease in the tax of $17,197,914.

A total shortage of $13,184.58, extending over a period of seven years, was discovered in the accounts of Clifford Brown, former tax collector of Readsboro, Vt., it was announced, following a complete audit of his books.

The number of federal personal tax returns for the calendar year ended Dec. 31, 1920, filed in Massachusetts, was 401,770, representing net income amounting to $1,366,406,648 and tax (normal tax and surtax) of $69,368,994.

Six suits, totalling $190,000, against the city of New Bedford, have been filed in the federal court, Boston, by the Merchants' National Bank of New Bedford, on the claim that taxes had been illegally and unconstitutionally collected.

Miss Arvia MacKaye, daughter of Percy MacKaye, poet and dramatist, has been awarded the Distant Work scholarship at Radcliffe college, Cambridge, Mass., for 1922-23. This is one of the highest annual awards at Radcliffe.

### CUBA DROPS 15,000

**Government Begins Retrenchment in Departments.**

Havana, Cuba.—Fifteen thousand or more "Cesantes" or vacancies in various government departments, especially in public works and communications, posts and telegraphs, became effective in accord with presidential decree.

Many of the employees who have been thrown out of work have service records extending over the period of time since the second American intervention.

### LITHUANIA IS RECOGNIZED

**Allies Decide on Course—America Reserves Decision**

Paris.—The allied powers represented in the council of ambassadors have decided to recognize Lithuania. No representative of the United States participated in this decision nor in the discussion which preceded the action of the council. Opinion was withheld on the part of the United States and the right reserved for the American government to take whatever attitude it cared to later.

# MUST PAY $10 TO ENTER GERMANY

## Foreign Office Now Charges Same as United States Would Tax Entrants.

## VEXATIONS BESET TRAVELERS

**American Tourist Who Crosses Europe Must Be Prepared to Pay $10 to Cross Every Frontier—Resorts Are Crowded.**

Berlin.—The German foreign office is now charging foreign visitors to Germany the same amount for passport visas that the respective governments of their countries ask of Germans. Because exchange fluctuates so rapidly the foreign office fixes the number of marks the foreigner must pay anew each month. This means that, while Austrians can now enter Germany on paying the equivalent of 25 cents, Americans must be prepared to pay at least $10 to cross every frontier, and if one should have failed to have fulfilled formalities he is burdened with absurdly heavy fines.

**Traveler Objects.**

A recent traveler coming from Italy to Munich by way of the Austrian strip of territory through Salzberg was asked by the Austrian authorities to pay the equivalent of $20 for their little rubber stamp. Objecting to paying this amount, the traveler finally induced the authorities to reduce the amount to the customary $10.

Difficulties by both Polish and German governments in crossing Prussia and the Danzig neck of Polish territory will continue to take the pleasure out of travel and to hamper business in this corner of the world. Both states demand full sets of special visas and the universal $10 payment of Americans. The Poles rarely hesitate in the corridor to turn out all who fail to observe this letter of the law, whatever their nationality is.

Now that reparations, railroad and other international commissions are meeting it is time that another one meets and determines ways to eliminate petty vexations to travel.

German summer resorts, and especially bathing beaches, will be particularly overcrowded this summer, according to the statements which German hotel proprietors make. They are trying to keep as wide a range of prices as possible for all sizes of pocketbooks, but the steady increase now in cost of living is forcing all prices skyward. The range for rooms in the smaller bathing places today extends from 100 to 800 marks, and for Americans from a half again to double this amount, or in other words from 75 cents to $5.

Ordinarily the German hotels and pensions made pension rates. Now, owing to the wide fluctuations in food prices, they give a price for rooms and leave the amount they charge for meals open.

It is possible at most of the summer resorts to secure three and four rooms with kitchen at prices around 12,000 to 20,000 marks, or in dollars from $400 to $700 for the entire three months' season.

## REMOVE TUMOR FROM BRAIN

**New York Girl Expects to Have Sight Restored After Unusual Operation.**

New York.—An operation described by surgeons as "quite remarkable" has been performed at Ann May hospital, Spring Lake, N. J. Dr. K. Winfield Ney of New York, chief of the neurological-surgical division of the United States army medical corps, removed a tumor from the region of the pituitary gland of the brain of Miss Marian Vogel of Asbury Park. The girl is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Vogel.

The tumor was the size of a small walnut. To reach it an opening was made in the skull and the left lobe of the brain was lifted. Miss Vogel was on the operating table for several hours, during which a blood transfusion was necessary. The tumor had caused partial blindness. A complete recovery is expected.

## CHIN BONE GRAFTED IN ARM

**Boston Doctors Use Novel Operation in Treating Wound Caused by Automobile Accident.**

New York.—Gerald MacKenzie, in charge of the accounting department of the United Fruit company at Almirante, Panama, arrived here from Port Limon, en route to Boston, where a bit of bone from his chin will be grafted to his arm.

MacKenzie smashed his arm six months ago in a motor accident, and it never healed properly. Specialists advised him to see bone specialists in Boston. They advised the operation. Much interest is manifested in MacKenzie's case by reason of the unusualness of the operation.

**Over a Century Ago.**

Eureka, Kan.—George A. Gordon, who has lived in the lifetime of every President of the United States except Washington, was one hundred and one years old recently. Members of the family assert that Mr. Gordon is the only grandfather of a Civil war veteran still living, and one of few, if not the only man, living who heard Revolutionary war stories from his grandfather, who fought for independence.

**Friendliness.**

A friend is one who gives you a little sympathy and not so darned much advice.—Baltimore Sun.

**Nowadays.**

An optimist is a man who can see a bright lining to other people's clouds.

# RICH GIRLS TO WORK

## Must Obey Law Requiring Free Service, Says Bulgar Premier.

**Girls Between Ages of 16 and 20 Must Work for Government Free Four Months Out of Each Year—Many Are Shirking.**

Sofia.—Premier Stamboulisky advocates the arrest and punishment of girls who refuse to obey the new law requiring them to work for the government free four months out of each year.

Under this law girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty, daughters of bourgeois citizens of Varna and Sofia, are required to work, but only 100 have thus far complied, and they are doing sewing, typing and hospital work. The law went into effect May 1.

Those who have refused to obey argue that they are either under or above the stipulated ages, or that they are about to be married, which is one of the excuses allowed. Those who comply belong to some of the wealthiest families, and their mothers accompany them to their work, remaining throughout the eight hours demanded of their daughters. The law is typical of the rule of the peasantry, which M. Stamboulisky represents.

Members of the bourgeois party, fearing the imminence of a peasant dictatorship, are attempting to export their valuables, and many have been caught and jailed. The American legation is under a heavy guard of police and soldiers, owing to the numerous threats received by the minister, Charles S. Wilson.

M. Stamboulisky proposes to give the vote only to those women earning their own livelihood.

"We are now able to do what we will," he said in an address to the peasant congress. "Sofia is another Sodom and Gomorrah, inhabited by speculators and unproducers.

"The bourgeois party has tried to get the king on its side, but the king must remember that it is the people who work, and that if we can make him president of the republic of Bulgaria the old Bulgaria will be finished.

"Let foreigners not mix in our affairs. We will pay our war reparations, if forced to, but we will force those among us who brought on the war to do the paying.

"Bulgaria today is the friend of new Germany and Russia, but no treaties have been signed with anybody except those nations which signed the Genoa nonaggression pact."

## HE HEARS "SOB STORIES"

Uncle Sam's official listener to "sob" stories is James A. Finch, pardon attorney for the Department of Justice. Mr. Finch must be the most patient of men who know much of the world's sorrow, for day after day mothers pour their appeals into his ears—pleas for leniency for men imprisoned for crime. Then there are sometimes children who plead for their fathers. The attorney general depends on Finch's personal investigation of appeals which number thousands yearly.

**Pig With Five Ears.**

Marysville, Mo.—Delbert Very, a farmer living four miles northwest of here, has a pig with five ears. Four of the ears are on one side of the head, and three of them are large and well developed.

## Berlin Doctors Listed Who Speak English

Berlin.—Americans in Berlin no longer need to be afraid, in case of sudden illness, of being unable to obtain the highest class of medical attention because of lack of knowledge of the German language. The American Chamber of Commerce here has completed the mobilization of all English speaking doctors in the city who will be available in such emergencies.

**Danger in Too Much Talk.**

Talkative people who wish to be loved are hated; when they desire to please, they bore; when they think they are admired, they are laughed at; they injure their friends, benefit their enemies, and ruin themselves.—Plutarch.

# FRIEND OF YANKS

## American Has Won That Reputation In Cuba.

**Colonel D'Estrampes Is Remembered With Gratitude by Many Foolish and Unfortunate Visitors.**

If you ever go down to Havana, run into a rum den, tipple a bit and wake up in jail—as many an American does—you'll want to meet Jose d'Estrampes. Since Rowan carried the message to Garcia there has never been on the whole island of Cuba a figure more picturesque, more romantic, more genuinely flavored with tropical adventure and romance than this man D'Estrampes, avers a New York Sun writer.

Colonel D'Estrampes—for he was a colonel, right beside Roosevelt at San Juan—is not a native. Born in New Orleans, he there picked up his first splutterings of Spanish, the language that later facilitated his passage on board a fruiter to Havana.

In Havana, always a hotbed of politics, D'Estrampes, tall, handsome and courtly, was soon recognized as a friendly American and effective orator. It wasn't long before his chair was drawn up every night among those other chairs clustered around the small, marble-topped saloon tables over which Cubans wage their bitter political campaigns. He was elected to congress and later to the senate and for his services in the war against the Spaniards was commissioned colonel.

All the influence which Col. Jose d'Estrampes has accumulated through these years he now employs to the benefit of his visiting countrymen. He can always exert a little "pull" to help the down-and-out American.

If an American is locked up let him send a messenger to Col. Jose d'Estrampes and he'll get out of jail without any diplomatic red tape. If a girl comes to Cuba with some traveling vaudeville team, is stranded in Havana, let her communicate with the colonel. He'll arrange to house her temporarily with one of the many wealthy families who always welcome D'Estrampes and whomever he introduces.

"You're a sort of self-constituted minister to Cuba, aren't you, colonel?" he was asked. "Why do you take so much pains with all these unfortunates?"

"Naw," drawled the colonel with a sup-twisted smile and he waved his saber-scarred right hand out toward Key West, 90 miles across the water. "Naw, I'm no diplomat. Folks up in Washington send your diplomats down here; your ministers and your consuls, you know. Naw, I wouldn't be one of them. Too many bosses!"

"But you take as much trouble with Americans, colonel, as if you were a consul."

"More, I guess," he admitted and scratched his head. "But it ain't diplomacy. It's just a sort of friendly feeling for home folks—patriotism they call it during a war. I always kind of keep in mind and try to recollect that I used to be an American and it don't seem so long ago, either, that I was almost a bum, too."

**Will Educate the Indians.**

An extensive campaign of education among the Indians of Mexico, which promises to do away with their illiteracy, has been mapped out by the department of public education of the Mexican government. Preliminary to the establishment of schools in Indian communities an inspection of the different tribes will be made by Prof. Laura Caloca. It is stated that the work will be started with the appointment of 100 instructors, and that in making these selections preference will be given to those teachers who speak the Indian language. An appropriation of 500,000 pesos, equivalent to $250,000 money, will be used to get this new educational work started.

**Reforming the Deal.**

Some one who has evidently been suffering from a succession of poor hands when playing whist or bridge has devised a pack of cards the backs of which are marked with numbers and indicators and the cards are dealt according to the indicators, instead of in the usual way, by rotation. The result is that four absolutely equal combinations of cards are obtained by the four players. There are 12 sets of indicators on each pack of cards, making possible 12 entirely different hands or sets of combinations. After the cards have been dealt, the game is played in any of the ordinary ways.

**It Happened Long Ago.**

An old-timer told us a story the other day that he swore was true. It happened in the old wild days, when pay days were considerably dampier than they are now. It seems that he and his buddy were holding down a solitary outpost in the Philippines and it was their duty to raise and lower the national colors, morning and night. One pay-day evening, through an oversight, they neglected to lower the flag at sundown. All went well until the next morning when they searched frantically for the flag, only to discover that it was hanging limply at the top of the flag pole.—The Leatherneck.

**Figures in Wood.**

Figure in wood has various sources. These may be grouped in those due to structure, those caused by color variations or pigmentation, and to combination of the two, says the American Forestry Magazine. These again may be classified as normal and abnormal or pathologic. By normal is meant the natural condition of the wood of a sound tree. In the abnormal or pathologic are to be found the peculiar distortions and colorations resulting from disease, the attacks of insects and the activities of various agencies not a part of the regular life processes of the trees.

## HUNT FOR SECRET OF LIFE

**Dream of Every Scientist, Although Always Regarded as a Widely Improbable Thing.**

A hunt more exciting than any man-hunt is going on at present in the laboratories of some of the most adventurous of biological chemists—a hunt for the secret of life.

It is now seriously hoped by some of the more advanced scientists that the secret of the causation of life may be discovered—that it may be possible to find the formula which will open the door of the creation of new living things.

Some years ago a scientist described to the British association experiments which he believed tended to prove that new life had been created in a test-tube, but critics proved that there was some flaw in the proceedings—that the spark of life had crept in unobserved and had not been created.

Efforts are now being made to arrive at the point of discovery along the road of chemistry—to discover the exact combination of oxygen, nitrogen, and so forth, that goes to make up the term of life.

One scientist is already said to have made "synthetic eggs"—that is, to have compounded substances which had the taste of eggs, and it is claimed that real hens' eggs in an infertile state—incapable of developing into chickens—will, if treated with lithium chloride, manifest the signs of life and undergo developments for a few days.

These infertile eggs, fertilized with lithium chloride, have not yet produced chickens—after a few days the development stops—but hope is not abandoned that the secret of introducing effective life into an infertile egg by chemical means may be found. The starting of life in frogs' eggs has also been contrived, merely by pricking holes in them, but here also the process stops after a few hours.

The idea of being able to create life is so "colossal" that some scientists and most thinking people smile at it, and regard it as wildly improbable.

**Grim Dream.**

The Harcourt peerage is a revival of a title which had become extinct. There is a curious bit of family history connected with that Simon Harcourt who was created an earl by George II. His daughter, with him at Nuneham, was much disturbed by a dream one night in which she saw her father lying dead in the kitchen at four o'clock in the afternoon. The following morning the earl went into the park. He was not seen again till a laborer was attracted by the barking of a dog to a well in the grounds. There the body of the dead earl was found, head downward, in the mud. It is supposed he overbalanced while rescuing his little dog, which had fallen into the well. The corpse was taken into the kitchen of the house where it was laid on the dresser, exactly at four o'clock in the afternoon! The story is often told at Nuneham, and seems to be well authenticated.—Montreal Family Herald.

**Westminster's Bells.**

It is only on very rare occasions that the peal of the Westminster abbey bells is heard; but on Princess Mary's wedding day the bells in the northwest tower added their joyful notes to the proceedings. The tenor bell is very old, dating from 1430, and two of the others were presented by Gabriel Goodman, a dean of Westminster in Queen Elizabeth's time. The octave was incomplete, however, until some little time ago, when two additional bells were added; and the existing six were at the same time rehung and tuned. The peal rung on February 28, which consisted of just over 5,000 changes, promises therefore to be of exceptional interest as the first full one heard from the abbey bells.

**Guard Against Forest Fire.**

A fire that would be the biggest ever known on earth would result, government officials believe, if a great mass of fallen timber in the state of Washington should be set ablaze. The trees were blown down by a 150-mile gale that swept the forest last January. They cover an area 90 miles long and from 20 to 30 miles wide. There are more than 6,750,000,000 feet of timber in the mass. To guard against the fire danger, the federal government and the state of Washington have appropriated $100,000 each. The forest service and the state are taking all kinds of fire preventive measures, including patrol by airplanes.

**Race Suicide.**

James is a little six-year-old Los Angeles boy, who has fallen in love, as far as he knows how, with a little girl of the same age. Recently he gravely told his mother that he was going to get a job and marry Helen. His mother suggested that he would find the burdens of matrimony too heavy for him, and added that in course of time a family might appear, to increase the household expenses. "Oh no," replied the youngster, "the first time Helen lays an egg I will smash it, like that," and he stamped his little foot on the ground.

**A Long Name.**

"Teleradiographs" are X-ray pictures made at a distance, sometimes as great as eighty-five feet, and they show all the detail of those made at close range.

**Monotony.**

"I done seen a heap o' dis yar worl," said Charcoal Eph, in a mood, "an' hubbieve me, folks, hit ain't nothin' but a lot o' de same thing ovah again."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

**Thanks, Not Going That Way.**

Church notice—"Evening service 7:30. On the road to destruction. Come and join us."—Boston Transcript.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

## BEST DEPTH OF CULTIVATION

**When Corn Is Eighteen Inches High Roots Will Meet Across 3½-Foot Row in Friable Soil.**

When the stalks of corn are 18 inches high, the roots have met across a 3½-foot row in light, friable soils. Deep cultivation at this time will cut many of the roots and check the growth of the plants. A good rule to follow is to cultivate deep early in the season, and shallow later when the plants are larger.

**Something to Praise.**

"You don't seem to think much of my car," said the owner of a dilapidated flivver.

"I wouldn't say that," replied the tactful garage man. "What do you call this contraption here on the front of your radiator?"

"That's a figure of Mercury. I bought it for an ornament."

"Well, now, that's about as neat a piece of work as anything I ever saw."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

**"Black Monday."**

The name given to a memorable Easter Monday in the year 1351, which was very dark, and misty. A great deal of hail fell, and the cold is said to have been so intense that hundreds died from its effects. The name afterward came to be applied to the Monday after Easter of each year. It is also a schoolboy term for the Monday on which school reopens after vacation.—Chicago Journal.

**Experience Speaks.**

Remarkably independent is an old army officer at the Soldiers' home, whose age is not less than ninety-one. For some years his family has been worried about his habit of traveling alone. When he last proposed to go to San Francisco to see some friends they urged him to let one of his relatives accompany him. But the old fighter would have none of her.

"A man of my age," said he, "does all he can do taking care of himself without having a woman tagging around with him."—Los Angeles Times.

**Bow on Left Side.**

The reason why the bow on a man's hat is placed on the left side is because in the days when men wore long, sweeping plumes in their hats and swords at their belts it was important that the plumes should not in any way interfere with the free use of the sword arm. So, as most men were right-handed, they wore their plumes on the left side of their hats. In the plainer fashions of today the custom still survives in the simple bow of the hatband. In ultra-fashionable styles, of course, the bow is placed at the back of the hat.

**Hickory in Demand.**

Hickory, with its unrivaled strength, elasticity and resiliency, is used for tool handles, for the spokes of automobile wheels, for golf clubs, and for many other purposes. There is increasingly keen competition among the industries for this wood, although there are still 15,784,000,000 board feet standing throughout the country. Manufacturers have to go farther for their supply, and really select stock is already very hard to obtain in the required quantities.—Scientific American.

**Aboriginal Europeans.**

The European aboriginal man was the Neanderthal. The three races of Caucasian stock, Aryan, Alpine, and Semite, are invaders. Of these only the Aryan claims to be in any way European. The earliest traces of Aryans show a race of blond savages inhabiting in part the marshes of eastern Russia. They did not dwell at that time in the West or in the Baltic basin, because these places were under ice, and looked like Greenland does today.

**Pest Let Loose on Country.**

The gipsy moth was introduced into this country at Medford, Mass., in 1869, in connection with some experiments in hybridizing silkworms. A few specimens escaped, and about twenty years later the insect had become a serious pest. Between 1890 and 1900 the state of Massachusetts spent about a million dollars in combating the insect, which became scarce temporarily, but speedily resumed its depredations when the campaign against it was discontinued.

**Children Need Much Sleep.**

It has been shown to be doubtful if children can have too much sleep, and, up to twelve years of age, twelve hours' solid sleep is a proper allowance for them. During the sleep of childhood, all the adjustments and developments are going on which will gradually develop the child into the grown-up man or woman. Children's nights should last all around the clock, and should be absolutely quiet and free from all disturbances.

**Tiger! Tiger!**

To a maker of movies an earnest lady who wished to "uplift" the screen suggested a version of Shakespeare's farce, "The Taming of the Shrew." "Not on your life!" boomed the magnate. "I've lost enough money already on animal pictures."—New York Globe.

**Worth Thinking Over.**

The world will pay you only for the services you render. If your services are mediocre you will receive only a mediocre return. The greater your skill, the greater will be your reward. What are you doing to make yourself worth more to your future employer?—Exchange.

**Dress.**

Dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind. Let any gentleman find himself with dirty boots, old surtout, soiled neckcloth, and a general negligence of dress, and he will, in all probability, find a corresponding disposition in negligence of address.—Sir J. Barrington.

**Her First Love Adventure.**

"I was fifteen then. It was after midnight, when my girl friend and I left a dance, and we were afraid to go home. Two young men asked us if they might escort us home, and we consented. The young man who took me, asked me to call him up the next day. My affair was love at first sight, but ended when I called him up. He asked who was speaking and I said, "I'm the girl you escorted home last night." Imagine how I felt when he said, "Which one?" I hung up the receiver, and that ended my love affair. I haven't seen him since.—Chicago Journal.

**Asiatic Peoples.**

Alpine people are frankly Asiatic. They originally come from the Pamir uplands. Half of the Alpine types of the present world, the Turkoman, the Turkish or Tartar, the Armenian and the Levantine are still natives of Asia. Living men of Homo Sapiens: Alpinus or the normal round-heads of France and Germany have been found in Afghanistan and Samarkand, places from whence their ancestors had never migrated.

**Beautiful Ceylon.**

Drowsing in the Indian ocean, and about three times as large as our state of New Jersey, lies the beautiful tropical island of Ceylon, an island of Asia, known as far back as the time of the ancient Greeks and Romans but conquered by Great Britain in 1700 and now one of her colonies, ruled by a governor chosen by the crown. Its name means "the Island of Lions," but in its jungles today wild elephants live and roam at will.

**Lure of the Dunes.**

Much of the mysterious lure of the dunes is in the magnificent sweep of the great lake along the wild shores. Its restless waters are the complement of the indolent sands. The distant bands of deep blue and green, dappled with dancing white-caps, in the vistas through the openings, impart vivid color accents to the gray and neutral tones of the foregrounds.—Earl H. Reed.

**Tomb of Eve.**

Eve's tomb or last resting place is claimed by the Arabs to be at Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca. There in a graveyard surrounded by high white walls, which has not been opened for a single interment for more than a thousand years, is a great tomb with a palm tree growing out of the stone roof, a wonder of the Orient in itself, which is supposed to mark the last place of rest of our first mother.

**Bankers Originally Lombards.**

The great bankers and money-lenders of the Middle ages were Italian merchants who came principally from the cities of Lombardy and settled in London, Paris, and other large European cities. Lombard street in London became a great financial center and the name Lombard came to be a synonym for money lender or usurer.

**Egypt of America.**

Cortes touched first in Yucatan in 1519 on his way to conquer Mexico. One of his followers who undertook the subjugation of the peninsula in 1527 found the wonderful ruined temples and palaces of the old Maya cities whose beauties and wonders have earned for Yucatan the title of "The Egypt of America."

**Amphibian Fish.**

The climbing fish or climbing perch is able to live out of water for several days without distress, during which it regularly breathes air; when it returns to the water it uses its gills, so that it may be regarded as truly amphibian.

**If Grasshoppers Mobilized.**

There are not enough birds, experts say, to clean up a full-strength invasion of grasshoppers such as the farmers dread, but the birds assist man to control the pest. If it were not for the birds the hoppers would ruin the farms.

**One Exception.**

Nancy, age five, and her little neighbor, Frances, age five, were in the hammock on the back porch and were discussing weighty matters. Nancy was heard to say, "Yes, God made everything but the first ling, and Betsy Ross made that."

**Las Palmas.**

Las Palmas is the chief town in the Canary Islands, and is situated on the northeast shores of the Grand Canary. The town enjoys considerable trade and is coming into prominence as a health resort. Its population is about 45,000.

**"Winging" His Tail.**

Donald had stopped at a farm and was greeted by a large dog. He was warned not to go near the animal as he might not be friendly. Donald said, "Oh, yes, mother, he's friendly. See him wing his tail."

**The Fatal Thirteen.**

Twelve was the most desirable number among the ancients, the chief reason being that the Zodiac contains twelve signs. They used to reckon the year by the thirteen luna months.

**He Loses.**

When a girl discovers she can't make a fool of a man, she decides there is no use wasting time with such a fool.

**Juvenile Explanation.**

"It is called the altar because that's where a girl alters her name when she gets married," explained Bobby to his little sister.

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## WHY

### Visitors to East India Sometimes Offend Caste Pride

In the face of the debasing beggary one meets with at every turn in India, the inviolate pride of caste offers constant surprises. A man who would beg bakshish from you with whining servility would scorn to accept food polluted by your touch. He would throw it away if your shadow had contaminated it. I remember a wonderful morning at Benares when I was being rowed up and down the Ganges at that early golden hour when thousands of pilgrims from all over India crowd the steps leading down to the river, singing religious songs as they cast garlands of orange flowers out upon the breast of Mother Ganga, and descend and immerse themselves in her sacred water. As our boat glided along close to the bank, I saw a holy man with Ganges mud smeared over his face, sitting cross-legged in a little temple and eating rice out of a brass bowl. He happened to glance up, and with an expression of startled horror seized his bowl and jumped back to the further end of his narrow stone shelf. It was only then I noticed the shadows of the rowers and myself passing horizontally across the floor where he had been sitting. On another occasion, the very courteous English resident of the native state of Jaipur was taking me through the Jaipur model prison. When he came to inspect the kitchen arrangements, the Indian superintendent pointed out that one end was partitioned off so that the food of the high caste prisoners might be cooked apart from that of the others. Even then, it had to be carried through the same court, and so a man always walked ahead, sprinkling the ground with sacred Ganges water in order to insure purification.—Gertrude Emerson in Asia Magazine.

## WHERE COMPASS IS AT FAULT

### Why Commanders of Vessels No Longer Place Faith in the Magnetic Instrument.

The ordinary magnetic compass has one great fault; its needle does not point to the north pole, but is always some distance to one side or the other of the true North line. Further, this deviation varies from year to year, and it is seldom the same in any two parts of the world. This kind of compass, too, is liable to be upset if there are metals or magnetic substances in its neighborhood. The latest instrument carried by all great ships is called the gyro-compass. It consists for the most part of a heavy wheel turned at very high speed by an electric motor. The axle of the wheel is so mounted that it can turn in any direction. If its axle can swing on its mounting, a heavy wheel rotating at high speed will point always in the same direction. The gyro-compass is set while the ship is in harbor, and no matter how much the ship rolls, or what turns she makes, its wheel remains faithful to its original direction. Owing to its jointed mounting it does not follow the movements of the ship.

**How to Make Discoveries.**

"Never refuse to see what you do not want to see or which might go against your own cherished hypothesis or against the views of authorities. These are just the clews to follow up, as is also and emphatically so the thing you have never seen or heard of before. The thing you cannot get a pigeonhole for is the finger point showing the way to discovery."

This advice to scientists and others was given in a lecture by Sir Patrick Manson, the celebrated British physician who discovered that malaria is caused by mosquitoes. Sir Patrick died a few weeks ago.

**How France Honors Actors.**

Election to the Comedie Francaise is the highest honor that can be paid an actor. It is an association of French actors devoted to producing French stage classics. Twenty-four members or "associates" divide the profits, half of which are received in cash and the other half invested against the time when they retire. Forty "pensionnaires" work on salary until such time as they are made associates. The company receives a subsidy of $50,000 a year from the French government.

**Why Rosewood Is So Called.**

Rosewood, so much used in making fine furniture, is not the wood of any rose tree, but is that of several species of tree and so called because it has a perfume of roses and a general rosy color. One kind comes from Surinam and is very fragrant; another, from Brazil, is the Dalbergia nigra F. All., according to Samuel J. Record of Yale. There is also a rosewood from Honduras which is considered the best in the world for xylophone bars.

**You've Hit It.**

It is sad to see family relics sold at auction, but the most pitiful thing is the hammer is generally one's head.—Boston Transcript.

# DAMAGE DONE TO GRAIN BY MOTHS

### Insects Can Be Destroyed by Use of Heat or by Fumigation With Poisonous Gases.

### CARBON DISULPHID IS BEST

### By Exercising Proper Precautions Infestations in Field Can Be Reduced—Thoroughly Clean Old Bins and Granaries.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

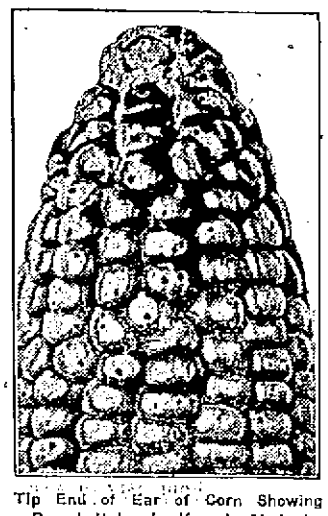
Most of the damage done by insects to grain in storage and shipment is due to four species, the granary weevil, the rice or black weevil, the lesser grain borer or Australian weevil, and the Angoumois grain moth, according to Farmers' Bulletin 1260, "Common Grain Pests," prepared by E. A. Back and R. T. Cotton and just published by the United States Department of Agriculture. Others of the 40 species or groups of species described in the bulletin can cause great damage if storage conditions are unusually favorable for their increase.

Remedial measures are mentioned only briefly in the bulletin. The insects, it is said, can be destroyed by the use of heat, or by fumigation with poisonous gases. A temperature of 120 degrees to 130 degrees, Fahrenheit, maintained for a short time, will kill all stages of grain-infesting insects, without injury to the germinating qualities of the grain. Carbon disulphid, carbon tetrachlorid and hydrocyanic-acid gas are the fumigants in most common use today in treating infested grain. Of these, carbon disulphid is the best for treating grain in the bulk, it is said. Information on this subject is contained in other publications of the department.

**Prevent Infestation.**

Infestation of grain in the field cannot be entirely prevented, but, by proper precautions, it can be reduced to a minimum, the bulletin points out. The first generation of insects in the maturing grain is usually small, and if the grain is cut as soon as ripe, threshed as soon as dry, and then placed in clean, deep bins, the damage from this source will be slight.

It is when the grain is left in the field long after it is ripe that serious infestation results, for the insects increase in one or two generations to enormous numbers. In the case of corn in the field, only ears damaged through carelessness in shucking, so



Tip End of Ear of Corn Showing Round Holes In Kernels Made by the Angoumois Grain Moth.

that the kernels are exposed, are subject to the attack of grain insects. Farmers should therefore, it is said, grow a variety of corn that develops a long, tight shuck.

Newly harvested small grain should not be stored unthreshed for any length of time, as in this condition it is very susceptible to infestation. If promptly threshed and stored in deep bins, only a thin layer on top of the bin is likely to become infested. Corn may be stored in the shuck if the husk is long and tight and fully covers the tip, but all ears with loose, broken, short or damaged husks should be shucked and stored separately.

**Avoid Dirty Bins.**

Clean grain should never be stored in old bins, granaries or storehouses until they have been thoroughly cleaned and freed from the accumulations of waste grain and other materials harboring grain insects.

Bags of all kinds that have previously held grain should not be allowed in granaries or warehouses or be refilled until they have been sterilized or otherwise freed from insects. The use of tight cribs will keep the grain free from infestation by insects that might fly in from the outside.

Copies of the bulletin may be had free upon application to the department at Washington.

**Real Cultivation.**

That is true cultivation which gives us sympathy with every form of human life and enables us to work most successfully for its advancement.—Beecher.

**Beating Her to It.**

The submissive little husband was stealthily picking his own pockets before going to bed. "A brute of a wife beater, that's what I am," he chuckled softly.

**Silver Tongues.**

Rev. Ernest F. Tittle of Evanston, Ill., says it's great to be a distinguished orator, but that it is greater to tell the truth!

**Usually.**

The real trouble with life is just the same as with the time table—by the time a man has it figured out the train is gone.

# POCKET GOPHERS ARE MENACE TO FARMERS

### Neighborhood Party Plan Successful in Nebraska.

### Eradication of Pests Difficult Unless All Farms In the Community Are Cleaned Up In One Campaign —Plan Outlined.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The neighborhood party idea has been successfully applied to gopher elimination in Furnas county, Nebraska, under the direction of a specialist of the biological survey and the extension agent in co-operative work of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State College of Agriculture.

The eradication of pocket gophers is very difficult unless all the farms in a district are cleaned up in one campaign. A district two or three miles long is selected by the county agent, and farmers in this district are invited to a gopher poisoning party. A full attendance is usually secured.

The morning session is given to a demonstration in cutting the bait and applying the poison. Sufficient bait is

Gopher Exterminators and a Few Victims.

prepared to supply the party for the day. In the afternoon, the party is divided into pairs, one person carrying the bait and placing it in the runways, while the other person uses a prod to locate and open the runways. The county agent or specialist spends some time with each pair, giving instructions. All the infested area represented by the farmers attending the "party" is covered and poison bait applied. In many cases a second day is required to complete the work, but all members of the party invariably stay with the job until it is finished.

In Furnas county the work has been confined to the alfalfa fields in the valley lands along three important streams, the Republican river, and the Beaver and the Sappa creeks. All last summer the farmers were constantly reminded of the importance of the work, and excellent results were obtained from the community field parties in the fall. In the campaign 2,500 acres were covered. Figuring the advantage to the farmers in being rid of pocket gophers as half a ton of alfalfa per acre, this area would mean 1,250 tons, or $10,000 saved.

## GIVE YOUR BEES NEEDED AIR

### Reversible Bottom Board Furnishes Either Narrow or Wide Entrance as May Be Desired.

It is too much to ask of a hard-working bee that it hang outside the hive during its hours of rest because the interior of the hive is too hot and poorly ventilated. "One remedy is to tip up the front of the hive one inch from the base board, using a tapering splinter or wedge under each side," says A. C. Burrell, extension entomologist of the Missouri College of Agriculture. "Or buy a reversible bottom board, which furnishes either narrow or wide entrance as desired. We do not advise setting the supers back a half-inch as this artificial ventilation interferes with the fanning bees. Keep your bees in a good shady location for the hot summer months."

## SEVERAL DISEASES OF SOIL

### Only Way to Overcome Fungous and Bacterial Ailments Is to Let Land Remain Idle.

There are several diseases of vegetables which live over in the garden soil from one year to the next, and if the same crop is planted in the same soil year after year it will be but a short time until the crop will prove a loss. These are mostly fungous and bacterial diseases and the only practical way to overcome them is to allow the land to lie idle for two or three years or to plant a crop which is immune to the disease.

## SCATTER MANURE ON FIELDS

### Not Advisable to Permit Escape of Gases and Plant Food—Haul Away Often.

Different farmers have different ways and means of caring for their barnyard manures, but suffice it to say, do not let it become exposed to the rain nor the sun; if possible, keep it piled up in order to prevent the escape of gases which are rich in plant food; as often as practicable, haul the manure to the fields, scatter and immediately plow it under.

**Too Much Feeling.**

"Talk about tender-hearted children," said Aunt Post, reckoning reflectively in her chair. "I never saw anybody to equal the Marshall boys. You couldn't ask either of them to fetch in a pail of water but he'd burst right out crying."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

# SHAWL, PARIS FAD

### Spanish Shoulder Decoration Attracts Attention to Gown.

### Noted Dressmaker Stresses the Nipponese Note In Exquisite Outfit for Formal Wear.

The Spanish shawl has brought out an entirely new type of evening dress which is nothing more than a simple crepe de chine, low neck, sleeveless robe which matches the shawl in color. There is nothing more lovely being worn in all Paris at the present time, says a writer in the New York Tribune, than this type of dress, a fad, as it were, among chic women who wish to attract attention by their striking clothes. When wearing such a costume one looks like a brilliant-hued tropical flower or a bird of rare plumage.

Recently at a fashionable restaurant in Paris a charming outfit of this kind was seen. A beautiful red-haired girl wore a vivid empire green crepe de chine dress and Spanish shawl. The shawl was embroidered in enormous peonies in dahlia shades, covering a range from the beautiful dahlia pinks down to a deep clematis blue. This, in contrast with the vivid green of the foundation, made indeed a brilliant spot of color. The woman wore a chain of silver beads, braided through her auburn tresses.

Another restaurant gown in burnt orange crepe de chine had an extremely low neck, sleeveless bodice and draped skirt. It was entirely without trimming and had a matching Spanish shawl, this embroidered in the most vivid colors with deep fringe having knotted ends.

It is to Paul Poiret, the eccentric though admittedly talented Paris man dressmaker, that fashion owes some of her more remarkable turns. Just now M. Poiret distinguishes himself by emphasizing the Japanese note.

At a recent ball given in connection with the dressmaking trade of Paris a Poiret mannequin wore an exquisite dress decidedly Japanese in effect, with her coiffeur a la Japanoise and her face made up to resemble a Japanese masque. The dress was developed from black satin, silver fringe and a gorgeous silver brocade, on which there were Japanese flowers in mauve blue and rose.

## DRESS AND CHIC OVERBLOUSE

The feature of this charming outfit, worn by a popular film favorite, is the pointed overblouse. Note the buttons under the arm.

## SMART RIBBON BOWS ON HATS

### Colored Strands Supply Simple and Attractive Trimming; Black Shapes Preferred.

Wide ribbon made into loops and ends or tied in very smart bows of good size, is making the trimming for many of the hats shown for immediate wear. Black shapes particularly show the preference for the bow trim and models of hair, malines braid and, of course, milan, are used for this purpose.

In using these wide ribbons it is noticed that the hanging end is still employed, in some cases the ribbon reaching almost to the waistline at the side. Many of the large shapes in poke effect that have the new cut-off back brim, employ the ribbon to fill in this space with a long soft bow reaching far out on each side. In other cases, when a shape is raised slightly at the back, the ribbon loop or bow may be placed on the underside of the brim well toward the back.

**Gray Umbrellas.**

In contrast with the bright-hued umbrellas of the moment is a new demure umbrella in fashionable gray tones. The cover is of deve gray silk and the handle is of gray bakelite hand-etched in black and white. Frame, tips and ferrule are of silver. Nothing could be daintier or more elegant than this silver-trimmed gray silk umbrella, and because of its very quietness of tone it is a conspicuous asset of the costume on a rainy day.

**Someone Must Save.**

"There is one kind of money that you can borrow," says a banker. "That is the kind somebody else has saved."

**Camels Live a Century.**

Camels sometimes live to the age of a hundred years.

## GAY CRETONNE GARDEN APRON

An apron and bonnet covered with flowers—a cretonne garden outfit—offers a summery touch that will interest many women seeking something different.

## MAZE OF MODISH FOOTWEAR

### Great Array of New Styles for Women of All Ages and for Various Occasions.

For the last two years footwear has played an increasingly prominent role in the mode, growing ever more elaborate until the present season discovers in every shop such a multiplicity of trimmings and such unusual combinations of colors and materials that the woman of taste and caution finds herself forced to watch her step lest she lose her way in this elaborate maze.

For example, she now selects as a walking shoe for town wear either an entirely plain or simply trimmed oxford shoe with a medium heel, or the slightly more elaborate type of shoe—a low street shoe of black patent leather and gray suede, with elastic inserts and high patent leather Spanish heels. Another walking shoe of the more conservative type is an oxford of suede and patent leather with a broad, low, suede-covered heel. Heels of varied types are seen among the street shoes, including the leather box heel, very broad and low, the familiar Cuban heel, and finally the slender Spanish heel, which is a fraction lower than the French heel.

For the afternoon, simple slippers of suede or patent leather with steel buckles are the favorites of the woman who seeks distinction in dress, and they bid fair to displace the ubiquitous strapped sandal. These slippers of distinction seek the softer tones of suede to harmonize with frocks of the fashionable colors. Gray, beige and black are set off with steel buckles, while brown suede is combined with a buckle of bronzed steel.

Black patent leather is extremely smart for the afternoon, particularly when it is simply made and set off with a colonial buckle, or an ornament of cut-steel beading. The slipper that is worn for formal afternoon occasions is invariably accompanied by the high, slender French heel.

## FLOWERS FOR DANCE DRESS

### Millinery Department of Any Store Will Afford Necessary Posies for Decoration.

Any clever girl can make herself a simple dance frock, especially when she may go into the millinery department of the store and buy the trimming for it all ready to put on. A lovely flower-trimmed little frock was shown in a pale yellow georgette, trimmed with artificial bachelor buttons in a darker yellow, sewed around the edge of the skirt and armholes and in clusters of three dotting the surface of the frock all over. A narrow black velvet ribbon girdled the waist, being tied in a short loop and long end and bow at the side back, while two streamers of the ribbon extended down either side, forming a sort of panel effect.

The color and flower scheme could be varied in innumerable ways. Pale lavender georgette might be dotted with purple violets and purple velvet ribbon used for girdle and panels, yellow would be good with the violet trim, or a pale pink might be trimmed with deeper pink roses and so on. Using the flowers as a border for the skirt is particularly effective.

A velvet or metal ribbon bandeau matching the trimming of the frock may be worn in the hair with very good effect, and the straight bands of ribbon or metal cloth are favorites with girls who have bobbed hair—and their number is said to be increasing.

A lovely color scheme could be worked out for a wedding with the bridesmaids' frocks flower-trimmed in this fashion, fresh flowers of the same kind to be carried by the girls.

**Cool Nightgowns.**

Hand-embroidered sheer white nainsook is made into lovely nightgowns. Tucks, masses of them, are popular in lingerie, supplanting the gathers of former years. They launder well, although a deft hand is required for the act.

**Whistling Hare Discovered.**

Among the natural history curios discovered by the Mount Everest expedition was a whistling hare.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

## HOW

NATURE'S SYSTEM WORKS TO PROTECT THE SKIN.—Few things are more destructive to the tissues of the human body than strong sunlight. The harm is not done by the light visible to the eyes, but by certain rays that it contains. These are called ultra-violet rays, and are quite invisible. They cause sunstroke, soreness of the eyes and blistering or inflammation of the skin.

Scientists have found that the only thing that will stop their passage is a layer of yellowish or reddish color, which acts as a kind of filter, absorbing the ultra-violet rays and allowing others to pass. Red spectacles cannot be used because red rays also are injurious to the eyes; but nature has provided the Southern race with an effective skin protector in their color, which is really not black, but a dark reddish brown.

Beneath the skins of all men is a supply of a substance known as chromogen, which, under the action of the ultra-violet rays, turns into coloring matter or pigment. The pigment has four stages—yellow (white men), dark yellow (Chinese), red (American Indians), and brown (Indians and negroes). In white men the pigment has lost much of its power to respond to the ultra-violet rays, but strong sunlight still causes the skin to protect itself by assuming the color known as sunburn. Even the freckles whose presence on her nose so worries the pretty girl are an instance of Mother Nature's protecting hand.

The pigment of negroes, however, has become so susceptible to the influence of light that even those born in cold climates are black from birth to death. Once blackness of the skin has occurred it is very persistent. If negroes settled in Lapland, it would need many thousands of years for their descendants to change their color.

## MAKE USE OF POISON GAS

### How Deadly Invention Has Been Utilized for the Service and Benefit of Mankind.

"A result of the war" has come to be an acceptable explanation for everything from the shortage of homes to the high price of "hootch." But the proverbial silver lining is still on the job, in one instance at least. Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering points out the savings to different government departments due to the chemical warfare service in its peace-time activities.

Developed during the war for the manufacture of poison gas, this branch of the service has turned its energies to peace-time activities and is using the same deadly fumes for the extermination of harmful insects for the agricultural department; measurement for the bureau of standards of the flow of gas in large meters used in the natural gas fields; and the destruction of locusts for the insular bureau in the Philippines and of rats in the sugar cane fields of Hawaii. The savings reported for the chemical warfare service of the army total $224,131.

**Why Some Bacteria Are Useful.**

Not all forms of bacteria are causes of disease. There are certain bacteria which produce changes in dead organic matter, such as rotting trees, leaves and bodies of animals, and these changes make the elements of the decaying bodies again available as food for plants. Certain bacteria, too, make the nitrogen of the air available for growing crops. Still others, which feed on the dead remains of plants or animals of the sea, are in turn eaten by larger, but still minute, forms of life. These are then eaten by still larger animals, and so on, until we get to forms of life that we can use as food ourselves, such as shrimps, fish and oysters.—Popular Science Monthly.

**How to Care for Piano.**

Keep a growing plant in the room and so long as your plant thrives your piano ought to, or else there is something wrong with it. Try it and see how much more water you have to put in the flower pot than in any other room. Some people keep a large vase or urn with a sopping-wet sponge in it near or under the piano and keep it moistened just as a cigar dealer keeps his stock. They keep this up while the fires are on.

**How You Should Breathe.**

In correct breathing, air should enter as well as leave through the nose. The lining of the nose secretes a layer of mucus which catches fine dust particles before they can enter the windpipe. Hairs which line the nostrils also filter out the coarse dust particles. Furthermore, the long, narrow nose passages warm the incoming air before it reaches the lungs.—Popular Science Monthly.

**Why Geese Fly "Wedge" Shape.**

Why do wild geese while flocking fly "wedge" shape? Is a question asked in the nature notes. Simply because they can't fly any other way. While the flock has one general leader, each individual goose must steer for himself, and so he flys just enough out of line with the bird ahead so that he can see the course with both eyes. This throws the flock into V formation.

**He Has a Big Head.**

A full-grown buck antelope is smaller than any adult specimen of our American deer, and quite different from any of them in form, says the American Forestry Magazine. It has a big head, which is held erect upon a short, thickset neck.

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 6, 1822

The forty-sixth anniversary of our independence was celebrated in this town on Thursday last, with all the joy which the great event it commemorates, should inspire.

The anniversary of our independence was noticed at Portsmouth on Thursday, being the first public celebration of the day which has ever taken place in that town. A procession was formed near Mr. Hassard's Inn, and proceeded from thence to the Union Meeting House, where the Declaration was read by Abraham Anthony, and a patriotic oration was delivered by John B. Weeden.

The Connecticut arrived here yesterday forenoon in three hours from Providence, with upwards of 200 passengers, on a fishing excursion to the lighthouse and the bay.

It is stated in the South Carolina Journal "That there is not a single place for Divine worship, nor a minister of the Gospel in all Florida."

The Navy department has given notice that midshipmen who have been examined and found qualified for promotion, will wear, by way of distinction, a gold star in the center of the gold diamond worn on the collar of their coats.

A number of subscribers to aid the Society for ameliorating the condition of the Jews met to appointment in the 2d Congregational Church on the 24th ult., and organized an Auxiliary Society.

Died in this town on Sunday morning last Miss Catherine Gould, aged 90 years.

## FIFTY YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 6, 1872

We know that it is scarcely necessary to inform our readers that five out of seven days of this week have been hot. But we refer to it for the purpoe of saying that it has not been so oppressive here as in most other places.

The celebration of Fourth of July began at one o'clock a. m. we should judge, by the noise made by the select few who were so patriotic they could not sleep. We were pleased to notice that two English vessels in port displayed their colors in honor of the day.

The New York papers report that Mrs. Fanny Jordan, the confidence woman, whose exploits in Munich, Naples, Rome, Geneva and other European cities are well known, left that city Monday with a car load of trunks, to spend the summer in Newport.

Messrs. Cranston & Burdick, builders, after many years connection, have dissolved partnership. Our friend, Philip Caswell, of the firm of Caswell, Hazard & Co., has retired from business.

Age rests lightly on many of our people, but in the case of Mrs. Abby Barker this is particularly so, for although she reached her ninetieth birthday on Thursday of last week, she is able to attend church every Sunday and never shrinks from performing a large share of the duties of her household.

One of the best drinks during the hot weather is the white beer made by James S. Hazard. But if that or any other drink or viand has a bad effect upon the system our friend Cotton can counteract it.

There will be baptizing on the Point tomorrow by Rev. E. F. Jones and Rev. D. P. Leavitt.

Rev. D. P Leavitt will preach on Touro Park tomorrow (Sunday) at 6 p. m.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase has been the guest of Hon. William Beach Lawrence at Ochre Point, this week, and Horace Greeley, the much talked of Presidential candidate, has been the guest of Col. George E. Waring. Horace had been to the Jubilee and to this must be attributd his carelessness of dress.

We have this season a large number of the representatives of foreign countries. At present we have the Spanish Minister, the Italian Minister, the Belgian Minister, and the Austrian Minister.

Married in Little Compton on 30th ult., Col. Henry T. Sisson to Miss Josie E. Brownell, both of Little Compton.

A Newport Quaker who had been troubled with rats greased a thirty foot board, filled it full of fish hooks, set it up at an angle of forty-five degrees, and put an old cheese at the top. The rats went up, slid back, and he caught thirty of them the first night.

The committee on water supply for Newport is still at work. They report three possible sources of supply and the cost of bringing the water to Newport: From Green End, cost $356,933; Lawton's Valley, $413,175; Stafford Pond, $591,988. Stafford Pond is not deemed worthy of consideration as the altitude is not sufficient to remove the friction, etc.

The officers of Rhode Island Lodge, I. O. O. F., which have been elected for the next six months are: John Pitman, N. G.; Henry T. Easton, V. G.; John M. Taylor, R. S. and J. Truman Burdick, T.

## TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

Mercury, July 10, 1897

Wednesday evening the Society of Haymakers enjoyed a supper at Southwick's Hall. Nearly fifty of the sturdy band were assembled and did ample justice to the good things prepared by Caterer Allen.

Our Nation has passed another milestone on the march of progress and for the one hundred and twenty-first time the anniversary of the birth of America has been observed with fitting ceremonies.

The Society of the Cincinnati, as usual, held its meeting in the State House on Monday afternoon, where John Austin Stevens delivered an exceedingly interesting address on "Rhode Island in the Revolution." Hon. William P. Sheffield entertained the Society at lunch after the public exercises were over. Hon. Nathaniel Greene was elected President and Hon. Asa Bird Gardner, LL. D., Vice President.

The boat races on the 5th attracted much attention. The prizes were given by Hon. F. P. Garrettson.

The many friends in this city of Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie will be glad to learn that that official has been ordered to the Naval Training Station and Training Ship Constellation.

Monday evening, while everybody was enjoying themselves at the band concerts and at the beach, an alarm of fire was sounded, followed a few minutes later by a second, which sent everybody scattering in hot haste. The fire was on Thurston avenue in a house owned by Mr. P. H. Horgan and occupied by Col. John Rogers. The family was away from home when the fire was discovered by the neighbors. Prompt action by the fire department soon subdued the flames, the damage being confined to one section of the building.

Miss Mary L. Thurston of this city was elected first vice president of the Epworth League of Providence District, at the meeting held in Providence on Wednesday.

Mrs. Sarah H. Carr died at her home on Broadway Thursday morning, after a long and severe illness, aged 76 years. She was the widow of Samuel Carr, for many years president of the National Exchange Bank. She was a most estimable lady, and leaves a large circle of friends to mourn her loss.

The Republicans of Greater New York are looking high and "Low" for a mayoralty candidate. (Low, who was for many years a Newport summer resident, got it and made the best Mayor New York ever had.)

Tammany held its annual Fourth of July pow wow on Monday. The tiger was frisky and showed a very self satisfied appearance. Ex-President Cleveland and Hon. Perry Belmont sent letters of regret, the reading of which was greeted with long drawn out hisses. Bryan's name was greeted with a wild cheer.

### By the Second Post.

"Gentlemen: Am sending you back the belt of an overcoat purchased a few days ago from you. It is too short. One with the shortest button placed where the end one ought to be on this one would be about right as when the end button on this one is used in connection with where there could be an end buttonhole or this belt it is a good fit, but there are none. Other than the above the belt is all right. Yours, etc., D. S. O."—Chicago Tribune.

### Famous Men Wore Earrings.

Earrings were first adopted by men and have been popular with them since primitive times. They dangled in the first instances from the ears of savage chieftains. The Ishmaelites of the Bible gave the custom considerable vogue. And it is a time-honored and venerable superstition among sailors and fishermen that piercing the ears cures and prevents sore eyes. Many famous men have worn earrings—Sir Walter Raleigh, William Shakespeare and the earl of Southampton.

### Put Pony's Comfort First.

One Sunday afternoon when I was ten years old my beau came over to take me for a ride in his pony cart. I took my new red parasol along, as it was a very hot day. On the way home my beau thought it was too hot for his pony so he took my parasol and climbed on the pony's back and held it over the pony's head. I was left sitting alone in the cart, with not even a hat on my head. This ended my first love affair.—Chicago Journal.

### How Soldiers Met Death.

During the World war it was frequently observed that the British soldiers were wont to die with stoic calm, that the emotional nature of the Frenchman often expressed itself, not unmanfully, in tears, and that the Americans in many cases were known to die with a laugh or a joke on their lips.

### Paid for Her Passage.

One day my mother and I drove to town in a buggy that had been standing outside the barn. When we got to town, I raised a blanket from the floor of the buggy and imagine my surprise when a hen jumped out of the buggy and started to cackle because she had laid an egg under the blanket.—Exchange.

### Fabled Unicorn.

"The unicorn," wrote Pliny, "has the head of a stag, the feet of an elephant, the tail of a boar and the body of a horse. It makes a deep howling noise and has a single black horn two cubits in length in the middle of its forehead.

### The Morning After.

"Being engaged seems to me like a delightful party, and being married seems like breakfast the next morning," said Christabel thoughtfully. "Rather a washout, don't you know."—From "Christabel" by Edith Henrietta Fowler.

### Passing the Buck.

"Dear Prof.," a student wrote on the examination paper. "I tossed up a coin for the answers to these questions. If the answers are correct, please give me credit. If they are wrong blame them on the coin."—Boston Transcript.

### Recommends Cigar Ashes.

Mrs. W. L. says that she has taken white spots from her dining table with cigar ashes. Dampen them and rub on with the fingers. If the spots are not too deep they will come off, she tells us.

## Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I. April 27th, A. D. 1922

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8653 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1922, and returnable to the said Court July 21st, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1922, in favor of Franklin C. Parsonage of Newport plaintiff, and against John L. Cummings, alias John Doe, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 5 minutes past 7 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, John L. Cummings, alias, had on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1921, at 55 minutes past 9 o'clock a. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land, with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

Southerly, 300 feet on Smith street, Easterly 60 feet on land of C. Smith, Westerly on land of Robert Welch and Northerly on land of Annie R. Cummings, F. Sestrom and Samuel Haire, and containing about 17315 sq. feet of land, be all of the said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1922, at 12.30 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

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## Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Office Newport, R. I., April 4th, A. D. 1922.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 104 issued out of the Superior Court of Rhode Island within and for the County of Kent, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1922, and returnable to the said Court September 25th, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1916, in favor of Abram Spungin of East Greenwich, County of Kent and State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against Samuel Berman, of the City and County of Newport in said State, defendant, I have this day at 5 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Samuel Berman, had at the time of this levy, in and to certain lots and parcels of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded and described as follows:

First parcel. Commencing at a point on the southwesterly side of Edward Street, 120 feet; Southeasterly from the northeast corner of land now or formerly of Patrick Burke, thence running southwesterly at right angles with the line of said Edward street, 60 feet; thence northwesterly parallel with the said Edward street, 40 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with the first mentioned line, 60 feet to said Edward Street; thence southeasterly 40 feet to the point of beginning, being bounded northeasterly on said Edward street and on all other sides by land now or formerly of the Overseers of the Rhode Island Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends, be all of said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described.

Second parcel. Commencing on the southwesterly side of Edward street, at a point 151 feet southeasterly from the northeasterly corner of land now or formerly of Patrick Burke, thence running southwesterly at right angles with the line of said Edward street, 60 feet; thence northwesterly parallel with said Edward street, 31 feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with the first mentioned line, 60 feet to said Edward street; thence southeasterly on said Edward street, 31 feet to the point of beginning; bounded northeasterly on said Edward street, southeasterly and southwesterly on land now or formerly of the Overseers of the Rhode Island Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends, and northwesterly by land now or formerly of the said Overseers of the Rhode Island Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends, and containing 1860 square feet of land, more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to Samuel Berman by deed from Joseph B. Fogarty, by deed dated November 17, 1919, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of Newport, State of Rhode Island, in Deed Book 103 at page 21, being recorded on November 19, 1919.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1922, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same costs of suit, my own fees, and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

6-17-4w

Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 16th, 1922.

Estate of Patrick J. Sullivan

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Patrick J. Sullivan, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the Tenth day of July next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

6-24

## ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

PURSUANT to the authority vested in me by a decree of the Probate Court of the Town of Little Compton, R. I., entered June 12, A. D. 1922, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 19, A. D. 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m., (Daylight saving time), upon the premises of the late George W. Bosworth, situate about one-half mile east of Little Compton Commons; the homestead farm of the late George W. Bosworth, known as the Reynolds place, containing about fifteen (15) acres of land more or less, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. Also the Mary Ann Wilbor place, so called, adjoining said Reynolds place and containing about one-third (1-3) of an acre of land more or less, together with all improvements thereon.

Conditions of sale ten (10) per cent. of the purchase price at time of sale, the balance in ten (10) days upon delivery of deed.

G. HARLAN SIMMONS, Administrator Estate of George W. Bosworth, deceased.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, June 29th, 1922.

Estate of Agnes G. Fairfield

REQUEST in writing is made by George W. Fairfield of said Newport, husband of Agnes G. Fairfield, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that he or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the Seventeenth day of July next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

7-1


## RHODE ISLAND COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

offers both junior courses of two-and-one-half years and four-year courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education.

Six Weeks' Summer Session Begins Monday, July 10

FALL TERM BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT 11

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS for the Fall Term will be held only on

MONDAY, JUNE 26 at 10 o'clock a. m.

It is expected that the entire quota to be admitted for the Fall term will be accepted at this time.

For further information, apply to the President.

## SEEDS SEEDS

We have unloaded a full line of the famous

H. C. ANTHONY SEEDS

for the season of 1922 and can supply your needs from an ounce to a ton.

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## Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I. April 27th, A. D. 1922

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8652 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the 21st day of April A. D. 1922, and returnable to the said Court July 21st, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1922, in favor of Franklin C. Parsonage, of Newport, plaintiff, and against Annie R. Cummings, alias Jane Doe, of Newport in said County, defendant, I have this day at 55 minutes past 6 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Annie R. Cummings, alias, had on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1921, at 55 minutes past 9 o'clock a. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Thames street, distant fifty feet, more or less, from the corner of Thames and Touro streets, running thence easterly 93.9 feet, thence southerly 35.5 feet, thence westerly 15.2 feet, thence northerly 14¼ feet, thence westerly 78 feet to the easterly side of Thames street and northerly 24.8 feet to the point of beginning, together with all the right of way and other easements thereto appurtenant as is set out in a certain deed recorded in Vol. 92 of the Land Evidence of Newport at page 266, be all of the said measurements more or less or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described;

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1922, at 12 o'clock noon, for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

7-8

## ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

Estate of Schuyler C. Ball

New Shoreham, R. I., July 8, 1922.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby give notice of the appointment by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham of Lena W. Ball as Executrix, in Rhode Island, of the last will and testament of Schuyler C. Ball, late of Newburyport, Massachusetts, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the probate court of the County of Essex in the State of Massachusetts, and a certified copy thereof ordered recorded in the Registry of the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, and of her qualification by giving bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court according to law, beginning July 8th, A. D. 1922.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

LENA W. BALL, Executrix.

7-8-3t

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., July 3, 1922.

Estate of Joseph H. Willis

RALPH E. DODGE, Administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Willis, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, for allowance, which account contains a credit of the sale of real estate; and the same is received and referred to the 7th day of August, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

7-8-3t

Probate Court of the City of Newport, July 1st, 1922.

Estate of Jeremiah M. Clifford

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Jeremiah M. Clifford, late of said Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the Twenty-fourth day of July instant at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

7-8-3t

### A Texas Home Rule.

Our position simply is that a married man should finish washing the dishes before he takes his smoke.—Dallas News.


## DO YOU WANT ANYTHING?

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NEWPORT DAILY NEWS

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PRICE 25 WORDS 25 CENTS FOR FIRST INSERTION, 10 CENTS FOR REPEATS

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## NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE RAILWAY COMPANY

Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

Week Days—7:35, 8:50 and each hour to 4:50

Sundays—8:50 and each hour to 7:30

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VIA FALL RIVER LINE

Fare $4.44

Large, Comfortable Staterooms Orchestra on each Steamer

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Due New York 7:00 A.M.

THE

Newport Gas Light Co

NO

COKE for Sale

AT PRESENT


STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, Sc. Newport, June 3, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Clarence W. Francis, of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Clarence W. Francis and Lillian Francis, now in parts to the said Clarence W. Francis unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered;

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Lillian Francis of the pendency of said petition and that she shall appear, if she shall see fit, at the superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the first Monday of August, A.D. 1922, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

6-3-6w

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court

Newport, Sc. Newport, June 3, A. D. 1922.

WHEREAS, Harry Howard Holt of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between the said Harry Howard Holt and Gladys A. Holt, now in parts to the said Harry Howard Holt unknown, on which petition an order of notice has been entered;

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Gladys A. Holt, of the pendency of said petition and that she shall appear, if she shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be holden at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport on the first Monday of August, A.D. 1922, then and there to respond to said petition.

SYDNEY D. HARVEY, Clerk.

6-3-6w

### Canny Youngster.

Helen and Edith were invited to a party, and as it was quite a distance for them to go alone it was decided to let Helen's brother Donald go with them. His mother told him if they asked him to stay he could, provided they phoned and told her. Donald took the girls to the door, and said: "My mother said I could stay and eat, too, provided you phoned and told her about it."

### Rings in Wood.

While all the trees of the temperate region and many of those from the tropics have growth rings, in not all cases are the contrasts in density and color great enough to show prominently in the finished material, says the American Forestry Magazine. Common examples are basswood, aspen, paper birch, tulip wood, holly, tupelo, buckeye, yellow cedars, and certain of the pines, fir and spruces.


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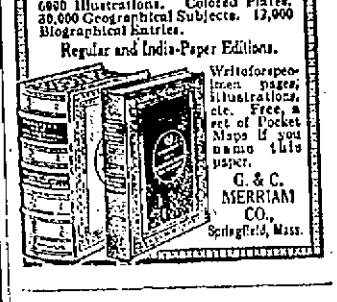

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New lines, showing the correct styles, in shoes of worth for men, women and children.

Sport oxfords, a popular style for 1922, in large assortment

The T. Mumford Seabury Co

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## Sheriff's Sale

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS

Newport, Sc. Sheriff's Office, Newport, R. I. April 27th, A. D. 1922

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution Number 8720 issued out of the District Court of the First Judicial District of Rhode Island within and for the County of Newport, on the twentieth day of April, A. D. 1922, and returnable to the said Court July twenty-first, A. D. 1922, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1922, in favor of The William Leys Dry Goods Co., a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, plaintiff, and against Amy Skrynias, alias Jane Doe, of Newport, in said County, defendant, I have this day at 10 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest which the said defendant, Amy Skrynias, alias, had on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1922, at 45 minutes past 3 o'clock p. m., (the time of the attachment on the original writ), in and to a certain lot or parcel of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County and State and bounded and described as follows:

Northerly on Lot No. 6 on said plat about to be conveyed to Albert V. Johnson 102 feet; Easterly on Eustis avenue 50 feet; Southerly, partly on Lot No. 3 on said plat about to be conveyed to Joseph A. Donovan 100 feet; and Westerly on land of Thomas H. Reagan, and known as Lot No. 28 on said plat 50 feet and containing about 5050 square feet of land, more or less, and known as Lot No. 5, being the premises conveyed to Amy Skrynias by deed from Timothy J. Sullivan et al., in Vol. 110, page 42 of the Land Evidence of Newport, be all of the said measurements more or less, or however otherwise the same may be bounded or described;

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on real estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 2nd day of August, A. D. 1922, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the satisfaction of said Execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, Deputy Sheriff.

7-8

### Timepieces Royal Hobby.

Louis XVI had a passion for timepieces, and it is said that he had so difficult a time in adjusting his clocks and watches that he reflected on the "absurdity of his having attempted to bring men to anything like uniformity of belief in matters of faith when he could not make any two of his timepieces agree with each other." On one occasion his royal chef at his wit's end for variety in his dishes said: "I really do not know what to do, unless it be to serve up your majesty a fricassee of watches."